United Nations S/RES/2356 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 June 2017

Resolution 2356 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7958th meeting, on 2 June 2017

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1695 (2006), resolution 1718 (2006), resolution 1874 (2009), resolution 1887 (2009), resolution 2087 (2013), resolution 2094 (2013), resolution 2270 (2016), and resolution 2321 (2016), as well as the statements of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7) and 16 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/13),

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing serious concern that the DPRK has continued to violate relevant Security Council resolutions through repeated launches and attempted launches of ballistic missiles, and *noting* that all such ballistic missile activities contribute to the DPRK's development of nuclear weapons delivery systems and increase tension in the region and beyond,

Expressing great concern that the DPRK's prohibited arms sales have generated revenues that are diverted to the pursuit of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles while DPRK citizens have unmet needs,

Expressing its gravest concern that the DPRK's ongoing nuclear- and ballistic missile-related activities have further generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and *determining* that there continues to exist a clear threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the nuclear weapons and ballistic missile development activities including a series of ballistic missile launches and other activities conducted by the DPRK since 9 September 2016 in violation and flagrant disregard of the Security Council's resolutions;

2. *Reaffirms* its decisions that the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities; shall not conduct any further launches

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that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests, or any other provocation; shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launches; and shall abandon any other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

3. *Recalls* the measures imposed by paragraph 8 of resolution 1718 (2006), as modified by subsequent resolutions, and *decides* that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to the individuals and entities listed in Annex I and II of this resolution and to any individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them, including through illicit means, and that the measures specified in paragraph 8 (e) of resolution 1718 (2006) shall apply to the individuals listed in Annex I of this resolution and to individuals acting on their behalf or at their direction;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in north-east Asia at large, *expresses* its commitment to a peaceful, diplomatic, and political solution to the situation, and *welcomes* efforts by Council members as well as other States to facilitate a peaceful and comprehensive solution through dialogue and *stresses* the importance of working to reduce tensions in the Korean Peninsula and beyond;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex I

Travel Ban/Asset Freeze (Individuals)

1. CHO IL U
   a. *Description*: Director of the Fifth Bureau of the Reconnaissance General Bureau. Cho is believed to be in charge of overseas espionage operations and foreign intelligence collection for the DPRK.
   b. *AKA*: Cho Il Woo
   c. *Identifiers*: DOB: May 10, 1945; POB: Musan, North Hamgyo'ng Province, DPRK; nationality: DPRK; Passport Number 736410010
2. CHO YON CHUN
   a. *Description*: Vice Director of the Organization and Guidance Department, which directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK's military.
   b. *AKA*: Jo Yon Jun
   c. *Identifiers*: DOB: September 28, 1937; Nationality: DPRK
3. CHOE HWI
   a. *Description*: First Vice Director of the Workers' Party of Korea Propaganda and Agitation Department, which controls all DPRK media and is used by the government to control the public.
   b. *A.K.A.*: n/a
   c. *Identifiers*: YOB: 1954 or 1955, Nationality: DPRK; Gender: male; Address: DPRK
4. JO YONG-WON
   a. *Description*: Vice Director of the Worker's Party of Korea's Organization and Guidance Department, which directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK's military.
   b. *A.K.A.*: Cho Yongwon
   c. *Identifiers*: DOB: October 24, 1957; Nationality: DPRK; Gender, male; Address: DPRK
5. KIM CHOL NAM
   a. *Description*: President of Korea Kumsan Trading Corporation, a company that procures supplies for General Bureau of Atomic Energy and serves as a cash route to the DPRK.
   b. *A.K.A.*: n/a
   c. *Identifiers*: DOB: February 19, 1970; Nationality: DPRK; Passport no.: 563120238; Address: DPRK
6. KIM KYONG OK
   a. *Description*: Vice Director of the Organization and Guidance Department, which directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK's military.
   b. *AKA*: Kim Kyong Ok

c. *Identifiers*: YOB: 1937 or 1938; Nationality: DPRK; Address: Pyongyang, DPRK

7. KIM TONG-HO

a. *Description*: Vietnam Representative for Tanchon Commercial Bank, which is the main DPRK financial entity for weapons and missile-related sales.

b. *A.K.A.*: n/a

c. *Identifiers*: DOB: August 18, 1969; Nationality: DPRK; Passport no.: 745310111; Gender: male; Address: Vietnam

8. MIN BYONG CHOL

a. *Description*: Member of the Worker's Party of Korea's Organization and Guidance Department, which directs key personnel appointments for the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK's military.

b. *A.K.A.*: Min Pyo'ng-ch'o'l, Min Byong-chol, Min Byong Chun

c. *Identifiers*: DOB: August 10, 1948; Nationality: DPRK; Gender: male; Address: DPRK

9. PAEK SE BONG

a. *Description*: Paek Se Bong is a former Chairman of the Second Economic Committee, a former member of the National Defense Commission, and a former Vice Director of Munitions Industry Department (MID).

b. *AKA*: n/a

c. *Identifiers*: DOB: 21 March 1938; Nationality: DPRK

10. PAK HAN SE

a. *Description*: Vice Chairman of the Second Economic Committee, which oversees the production of the DPRK's ballistic missiles and directs the activities of Korea Mining Development Corporation, the DPRK's premier arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons.

b. *A.K.A.*: Kang Myong Chol

c. *Identifiers*: Nationality: DPRK; Passport no.: 290410121; Address: DPRK

11. PAK TO CHUN

a. *Description*: Pak To Chun is a former Secretary of Munitions Industry Department (MID) and currently advises on affairs relating to nuclear and missile programmes. He is a former State Affairs Commission member and is a member Workers' Party of Korea Political Bureau.

b. *AKA*: Pak Do Chun

c. *Identifiers*: DOB: 9 March 1944; Nationality: DPRK

12. RI JAE IL

a. *Description*: Vice Director of the Workers' Party of Korea Propaganda and Agitation Department, which controls all DPRK's media and is used by the government to control the public.

b. *AKA*: RI, Chae-Il

c. *Identifiers*: YOB 1934; Nationality: DPRK

13. RI SU YONG

a. *Description*: Official for Korea Ryonbong General Corporation, specializes in acquisition for DPRK's defence industries and support to Pyongyang's military-related sales. Its procurements also probably support the DPRK's chemical weapons programme.

b. *A.K.A.*: n/a

c. *Identifiers*: DOB: June 25, 1968; Nationality: DPRK; Passport no.: 654310175; Gender: male; Address: Cuba

14. RI YONG MU

a. *Description*: Ri Yong Mu is a Vice Chairman of the State Affairs Con mission, which directs and guides all DPRK's military, defence, and security-related affairs, including acquisition and procurement.

b. *AKA*: n/a

c. *Identifiers*: DOB: 25 January 1925; Nationality: DPRK

Annex II

Asset Freeze (Entities)

1. KANGBONG TRADING CORPORATION

   a. *Description*: The Kangbong Trading Corporation sold, supplied, transferred, or purchased, directly or indirectly, to or from the DPRK, metal, graphite, coal, or software, where revenue or goods received may benefit the Government of the DPRK or the Workers' Party of Korea. The Kangbong Trading Corporation's parent is the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

   b. *AKA*: N/A

   c. *Location*: DPRK

2. KOREA KUMSAN TRADING CORPORATION

   a. *Description*: Korea Kumsan Trading Corporation is owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, the General Bureau of Atomic Energy, which oversees the DPRK's nuclear programme.

   b. *AKA*: N/A

   c. *Location*: Pyongyang, DPRK

3. KORYO BANK

   a. *Description*: Koryo Bank operates in the financial services industry in the DPRK's economy and is associated with Office 38 and Office 39 of the KWP.

   b. *AKA*: N/A

   c. *Location*: Pyongyang, DPRK

4. STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY

   a. *Description*: The Strategic Rocket Force of the Korean People's Army is in charge of all DPRK ballistic missile programmes and is responsible for SCUD and NODONG launches.

   b. *AKA*: Strategic Rocket Force; Strategic Rocket Force Command of KPA; Strategic Force; Strategic Forces

   c. *Location*: Pyongyang, DPRK

United Nations S/RES/2357 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2017

Resolution 2357 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7964th meeting, on 12 June 2017

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1970 (2011) imposing the arms embargo on Libya and all its subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling its resolution 2292 (2016) concerning the strict implementation of the arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya,

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its determination that terrorism, in all forms and manifestations, constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the authorizations as set out in resolution 2292 for a further 12 months from the date of this resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within eleven months of the adoption of this resolution on its implementation;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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United Nations S/RES/2358 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 June 2017

Resolution 2358 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7968th meeting, on 14 June 2017

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in Somalia,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia,

Strongly condemning recent attacks by the terrorist group Al-Shabaab, expressing serious concern at the ongoing threat posed by Al-Shabaab, and reiterating its determination to support efforts, including through a comprehensive approach, to reduce the threat posed by Al-Shabaab in Somalia, in accordance with applicable international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law,

Paying tribute to the bravery and sacrifices made by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Somali security forces in the fight against Al-Shabaab, *commending* AMISOM and the Somalia security forces for the provision of security which enabled the 2016/7 electoral process to take place across Somalia, and *recognising* that security provided by AMISOM remains critical at this stage,

Commending the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) in supporting peace and reconciliation, conflict resolution, the state formation process, the electoral process, and the promotion and protection of human rights and compliance with international humanitarian law in Somalia,

Expressing its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM, Michael Keating, and the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and the Head of AMISOM, Francisco Caetano José Madeira,

Welcoming the conclusion of the electoral process in Somalia and the election of President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed Farmaajo on 8 February for a four year term, the swift appointment of a Government, the increased representation of women in Parliament and Government, the increased participation and representation of the people of Somalia in the electoral process, and the peaceful transfer of power,

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Underscoring the need to maintain the momentum towards consolidating Somalia's federal system in this regard, *welcoming* the commitments of the Federal Government of Somalia to one person, one vote elections in 2021, *underscoring* the importance of formalising the status of the Federal Member States as soon as possible, and *further welcoming* the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to reach an agreement on outstanding constitutional issues in close consultation with the Parliament,

Welcoming the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States to pursue inclusive political dialogue to support the peaceful resolution of disputes that threaten internal peace and security, including the recent efforts of national and regional leaders, in particular those of Puntland and Galmadug, to reach a peaceful settlement in Gaalkacyo,

Underlining that a capable, accountable, acceptable and affordable security sector, with full respect for human rights and the rule of law, is a crucial part of long-term peace in Somalia and noting that progress in improving Somalia's security needs to be accelerated and prioritized,

Welcoming in this regard agreement on the Somalia National Security Architecture endorsed by the National Security Council on 8 May 2017,

Welcoming the Federal Government of Somalia's commitment to conduct a conditions-based, gradual handover of security from AMISOM to the Somali Security Forces, including conducting joint operations with AMISOM in order to become the primary security provider in Somalia,

Welcoming the Federal Government of Somalia and the international community's commitment to a Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS) in Somalia, and *recognizing* the need for non-military approaches as part of this approach in order to achieve long-term human security for Somalis,

Welcoming the Federal Government of Somalia's active engagement with the Universal Periodic Review process, encouraging full implementation of all accepted recommendations, condemning the continued violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Somalia and *underscoring* the need to end impunity, uphold human rights and to hold accountable those responsible for crimes involving violations or abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law,

Recognizing that this is a critical moment for Somalia, *welcoming* the New Partnership for Somalia and the Security Pact adopted by Somalia and international partners on 11 May 2017 at the London Conference on Somalia, *underscoring* the importance of effective implementation and mutual accountability, and *emphasizing* UNSOM's central role to support implementation,

Recalling the Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict (S/AC.51/2017/2),

Expressing grave concern at the credible and renewed risk of famine in Somalia as a result of the severe drought in the context of ongoing conflict, *welcoming* the Federal Government of Somalia's response to the humanitarian crisis, and *encouraging* further cooperation with international and national humanitarian actors to relieve immediate need and build longer term resilience, including for internally displaced persons,

Welcoming the generous support of donors to the Somali authorities and the Humanitarian Response Plan, *encouraging* further contributions to humanitarian assistance efforts, and *welcoming* United Nations' efforts to coordinate the drought response and support the Somali authorities,

UNSOM

1. *Decides* to extend UNSOM's mandate as set out in paragraph 1 resolution 2158 (2014) until 31 March 2018;

2. *Takes note* of the letter of the Secretary-General dated 5 May (S/2017/404) on the strategic assessment of the United Nations presence in Somalia, and *requests* UNSOM to implement its mandate at both the national and regional level including through strengthening further and maintaining its presence in all Federal Member States subject to United Nations security requirements and as the security situation allows, in order to provide strategic policy advice on the political process, reconciliation, peacebuilding, state building and security sector reform;

3. *Underscores* the importance of UNSOM's support to the political process, including the provision of United Nations good offices functions to support the Federal Government of Somalia's peace and reconciliation process, in particular with regards to the consolidation of the state formation, mediation, prevention and resolution of conflicts, and constitutional review processes, resource and revenue sharing, improved accountability of Somali institutions especially on anti-corruption issues, the development of an effective federal political system, and a federal justice system as well as support for the preparation of an inclusive, credible and transparent one person, one vote elections in 2021,and coordination of international electoral support to Somalia;

4. *Encourages* UNSOM to enhance its interaction with Somali civil society at national and regional levels, including women, youth, business and religious leaders, and to help ensure that the views of civil society are incorporated in the various political processes;

5. *Requests* UNSOM to provide strategic advice in support of a comprehensive approach to security in line with the Security Pact and New Partnership for Somalia in order to support their implementation;

6. *Requests* UNSOM, along with international partners, to support the Federal Government of Somalia to implement Somalia's National Strategy and Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in order to strengthen Somalia's capacity to prevent and counter terrorism;

7. *Requests* UNSOM to support system-wide implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) across all United Nations support to AMISOM and the Somali security sector;

8. *Welcomes* the strong relationship between UNSOM, UNSOS and AMISOM, and underlines the importance of all entities continuing to strengthen the relationship further;

9. *Requests* UNSOM to continue to implement its mandate in an integrated manner, and *welcomes* the Secretary-General's efforts to strengthen strategic integration and decision-making across the UN system within respective mandates, including with consideration of the role of women and youth;

Somalia

10. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia, in accordance with the rule of law, to address immediate issues of formalisation of the status of the Federal Member States, allocation of powers, resource and revenue sharing, the development of a political system, and federal justice model, and *further welcomes* the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States to work closely together, and with the Parliament on these

issues, building on the existing work on the constitutional review, and *encourages* dialogue with civil society and the Somali public, including integration of women and youth in this regard;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of reconciliation, including inter and intra-clan reconciliation, across the country as the basis of a long-term approach to stability, and urges the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States to pursue reconciliation talks at local, regional and national levels;

12. *Welcomes* the commitments of the Federal Government of Somalia to one person, one vote elections in 2021, and the outline roadmap including the commitment to develop an electoral law setting out the legislative framework by the end of 2018 and *stresses* the importance of adhering to these commitments;

13. *Reaffirms* the important role of women and youth in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and in peacebuilding, *stresses* the importance of their participation in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, *notes* that women are not adequately represented in governmental organisations at regional and national levels and *urges* the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to continue to promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in Somali institutions;

14. *Welcomes* the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States' commitment to security sector reform in particular the historic political agreement Somalia's leaders reached on 16 April 2017 to integrate regional and federal forces into a coherent National Security Architecture capable of gradually taking on lead responsibility for providing security, and the swift establishment of the National Security Council and National Security Office;

15. *Underlines* the importance of swift implementation of the National Security Architecture, in order to develop Somali-led security institutions and forces, both military and civilian, that are capable, affordable, acceptable and accountable with the ability to provide security and protection to the people of Somalia as part of a comprehensive approach to security, and *emphasises* the vital importance of the rule of law and of security forces complying with international humanitarian and human rights law as applicable;

16. *Welcomes* the launch of Somalia's National Strategy and Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism, and *encourages* the development of relevant national legislation to implement this;

17. *Welcomes* commitments by international partners to provide additional and more effective support, including more standardized and more coordinated delivery of mentoring, training, equipment, capacity building, and remuneration of police and military forces consistent with the Security Pact agreed at the London Somalia Conference;

18. *Calls on* international partners to establish the agreed coordination and implementation mechanisms in order to harmonize donor support to the Somali security sector, and *requests* UNSOM to continue to assist the Federal Government of Somalia in coordinating international donor support to Somalia's security sector in compliance with HRDDP;

19. *Encourages* the Federal Government of Somalia to fulfil its commitments to sound, transparent and accountable financial management including revenue mobilisation and anti-corruption measures, as set out in the New Partnership for Somalia, and *requests* UNSOM to continue to provide support and strategic policy advice to achieve this in order to reinforce the legitimacy and stability of Somalia's new governance arrangements, bolster the Government's

ability to deliver services, attract investment, and help advance Somalia along the path towards normalisation with International Financial Institutions and debt relief;

20. *Encourages* the Federal Government of Somalia to implement fully the Action Plan of its Human Rights Roadmap and establish its National Human Rights Commission and to pass legislation, including legislation aimed at protecting human rights and investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of crimes involving violations or abuses of human rights violations of international humanitarian law and conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence;

21. *Underlines* the importance of respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of civilians, especially women and children, by all parties to the conflict in Somalia;

22. *Reiterates* its concern at the high number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), including persons newly displaced by the drought, *expressing* its serious concern at the ongoing forced evictions of IDPs in Somalia, stresses that any eviction should be consistent with relevant national and international frameworks, calls upon the Federal Government of Somalia and all relevant actors to strive to provide concrete durable solutions for internal displacement, and further calls upon the Federal Government of Somalia and all relevant actors to strive to create the conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs with the support of the international community;

23. *Expresses* grave concern at the worsening humanitarian crisis and renewed risk of famine in Somalia and its impact on the people of Somalia, *commends* the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian actors and donors to call the possible famine early and scale up life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations, *condemns* any misuse or obstruction of humanitarian assistance, *reiterates* its demand that all parties allow and facilitate full, safe, rapid and unhindered access for the timely delivery of aid to persons in need across Somalia, including by dismantling illegal checkpoints and removing administrative hurdles, and in line with the humanitarian principles, *underlines* the importance of proper accounting in international humanitarian support, and *encourages* national disaster management agencies in Somalia to scale up capacity with support from the United Nations to take a stronger coordination and leadership role;

24. *Strongly condemns* all violations and abuses committed against children in armed conflict in Somalia, *calling on* the Federal Government of Somalia to implement fully the Convention of the Rights of the Child 1989, and the Action Plans signed in 2012, and *underscores* the need to strengthen the legal and operational framework for the protection of children, including by ratification of or accession to its Optional Protocols;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the implementation of this resolution, including through oral updates and no fewer than three written reports, with the first written report by 1 September 2017 and every 120 days thereafter;

26. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2359 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 June 2017

Resolution 2359 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7979th meeting, on 21 June 2017

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2295 (2016), 2253 (2015), and 2227 (2015),

Recalling its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Affirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger,

Expressing its continued concern over the transnational dimension of the terrorist threat in the Sahel region, as well as the serious challenges posed by transnational organized crime in the Sahel region, including arms and drug trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, and its increasing links, in some cases, with terrorism, and *underscoring* the responsibility of the countries in the region in addressing these threats and challenges,

Recalling the listing of MUJAO, the Organisation of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, Ansar Eddine and its leader Iyad Ag Ghali, and Al Mourabitoun on the Al-Qaida sanctions list established by the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, *reiterating* its readiness, under the above-mentioned regime, to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and entities who are associated with Al-Qaida and other listed entities and individuals, and *taking note* of the merger of AQIM, Al Mourabitoun and Ansar Eddine terrorist groups into Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims), as announced by Iyad Ag Ghali on 2 March 2017,

Recalling that any individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida is eligible for inclusion in the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaïda Sanctions List under the designation criteria set forth in resolution 2253 (2015) and that means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds of crime, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and their precursors,

Recognizing the determination and ownership of the Governments of the Group of Five for the Sahel States (G5 Sahel) established on 19 December 2014 in Nouakchott and comprising Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, to address the impact of terrorism and transnational organized crime, including through the conduct of cross-border joint military counter-terrorist operations,

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welcoming the efforts of the French forces to support these operations, and also *welcoming* the decision of the States of the Sahel and Sahara to establish a new counterterrorist center with its headquarters in Cairo, Egypt,

Taking note of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5 Sahel) resolution of 6 February 2017, which decided to set up a G5 Sahel joint force (*Force conjointe du G5 Sahel* — FC-G5S), of the African Union (AU) Peace and Security communiqué of 13 April 2017, which endorsed the strategic concept of operations and authorized the deployment of the FC-G5S, and of the United Nations Secretary-General's letter of 15 May 2017 transmitting the AU PSC communiqué to the members of the Council,

Underlining the primary responsibility of the G5 Sahel States to ensure the protection of civilians in their respective territories in accordance with their obligations under international law, and *underlining* the need for the operations of the FC-G5S to be conducted in compliance full with international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, as applicable and for the FC-G5S to take active steps to minimize the risk of harm to civilians in all areas of operation,

Recalling the United Nations Zero Tolerance Policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and *acknowledging* the efforts carried out by the Secretary-General in this regard,

Acknowledging the impact of the situation in Mali on the regional peace and security in the Sahel, West Africa and North African region, and *underlining* that all efforts to counter terrorism in Mali and in the Sahel region should be pursued with the view to support the full and effective implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Security in Mali (the "Agreement"),

Recognizing the recent progress achieved for the implementation of the Agreement, while *expressing* its deep concern over the persistent delays for the full implementation of the Agreement two years after it was concluded, and *urging* the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups to take urgent and concrete action to fully and sincerely deliver on their obligations under the Agreement without further delay,

Reiterating its serious concern at the continuing lack of key capabilities for MINUSMA, and *urging* Member States to provide the necessary capacities, including troops and enablers, in order for MINUSMA to fulfil its mandate, pursuant to resolution 2295 (2016),

Underlining that FC-G5S efforts to counter the activities of terrorist groups and other organized criminal groups will contribute to create a more secure environment in the Sahel region, and thus facilitate the fulfilment by MINUSMA of its mandate to stabilize Mali,

Calling for the rapid and effective implementation, in consultation with Member States of the Sahel region and bilateral partners and multilateral organisations, of regional strategies encompassing security, governance, development, human rights and humanitarian issues such as the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel,

Expressing its support for the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Western Africa and the Sahel, Mohammed Ibn Chambas, and for the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), in their efforts to implement the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel,

Welcoming the African Union Nouakchott process on the enhancement of the security cooperation and the operationalization of the African Peace and Security

Architecture in the Sahel and Sahara region (APSA), as well as steps taken by the African Union to operationalize the African Standby Force,

Commending the role of the European Union (EU) Missions to provide training and strategic advice to national security forces in the Sahel region, including the EU Training Mission in Mali (EUTM Mali), the EU Capacity Building Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali) and the EU Capacity Building Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger), and also *commending* the contribution of bilateral and other multilateral partners to strengthen security capacities in the Sahel region,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report on the situation in Mali of 6 June 2017 (S/2017/478), including his recommendation to the Security Council to positively consider the request of the G5 Sahel States, endorsed by the African Union Peace and Security Council on 13 April 2017, to adopt a resolution that approves the deployment of the FC-G5S,

Recalling that the situation in Mali constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and that the activities in Mali and in the Sahel region of terrorist organizations constitute a threat to peace and security in the region and beyond,

1. *Welcomes* the deployment of the FC-G5S throughout the territories of its contributing countries, with up to 5,000 military and police personnel, with a view to restoring peace and security in the Sahel region;

2. *Welcomes* the strategic concept of operations of the FC-G5S, addressed by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council in his letter dated 15 May 2017, including its provisions related to humanitarian liaison, protection of civilians, gender, conduct and discipline;

3. *Emphasizes* the important role of women in prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, as recognized in resolution 1325 (2000), and *underlines* that a gender perspective should be taken into account in implementing all aspects of the strategic concept of operations of the FC-G5S;

4. *Underlines* the need for the G5 Sahel States to take into account the association of children with terrorist and transnational organized criminal groups to protect and consider as victims children who have been released or otherwise separated from those groups and to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with those groups;

5. *Urges* the FC-G5S, MINUSMA and the French forces to ensure adequate coordination and exchange of information, through relevant mechanisms, of their operations, within their respective mandates, and *reiterates* in this regard its request to the Secretary-General to enhance cooperation between MINUSMA and the G5 Sahel Member States through provision of relevant intelligence and liaison officers from the G5 Sahel Member States to MINUSMA;

6. *Recalls* that the G5 Sahel States have the responsibility to provide the FC-G5S with adequate resources, *urges* the G5 Sahel States to continue efforts towards the sustainable, viable and effective operationalization of the FC-G5S, and *welcomes* the commitment of the European Union to provide financial support to the FC-G5S worth of 50 million euros, *encourages* further support from bilateral and multilateral partners including through the provision of adequate logistical, operational and financial assistance to the FC-G5S, as appropriate, and *encourages* bilateral and multilateral partners to expeditiously convene a planning conference to ensure coordination of donor assistance efforts to the FC-G5S;

7. *Requests* the Secretary General, in close coordination with the G5 Sahel States and the African Union, to report to the Security Council on the activities of the FC-G5S, including on its operationalization, on challenges encountered and

possible measures for further consideration, as well as on ways to mitigate any adverse impact of its military operations on the civilian population, including on women and children, with an oral update within 2 months of the adoption of this resolution, with a written report within 4 months of the adoption of this resolution, and thereafter to include these elements in regular reporting by UNOCA and UNOWAS;

8. *Expresses* its intent to review the deployment of the FC-G5S 4 months after the adoption of this resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2360 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 June 2017

Resolution 2360 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7981st meeting, on 21 June 2017

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the DRC as well as all States in the region and *emphasizing* the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the DRC for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its populations with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,

Taking note of the interim report (S/2016/1102) of the Group of Experts on the DRC ("the Group of Experts") established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and extended pursuant to resolutions 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012), 2136 (2014), 2198 (2015) and 2293 (2016),

Condemning in the strongest terms the killing of two members of the Group of Experts who were monitoring the sanctions regime in the Kasaï Central region, expressing its deepest sympathy to the families of the victims, the Governments of the United States, Chile and Sweden, as well as to the Group of Experts on the DRC and the UN Secretariat, and *further expressing concern* over the unknown status of the four Congolese nationals accompanying them,

Reiterating the need for the Government of the DRC to swiftly and fully investigate the killing of the two members of the Group of Experts and bring the perpetrators to justice, *calling upon* the Government of the DRC to cooperate with the United Nations enquiries, as well as with law enforcement investigations that may be conducted by Sweden or the United States, in accordance with DRC national legislation, and in this context, *welcoming* the Secretary General's establishment of a UN Board of Inquiry to investigate the deaths of the two experts and his commitment that the United Nations will do everything possible to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice,

Recalling the strategic importance of the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the DRC and the region, and

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reiterating its call to all signatories to fulfil promptly, fully and in good faith their respective commitments under this agreement in order to address the root causes of conflict and put an end to recurring cycles of violence,

Recalling the commitments under the PSC Framework by all States of the region not to interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries, and to neither tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups, and *reiterating* its strong condemnation of any and all internal or external support to armed groups active in the region, including through financial, logistical or military support,

Remaining greatly concerned by the security and humanitarian situation that continues to severely affect the civilian population, *expressing deep concern* regarding the recent surge in the number of internally displaced persons in the DRC, *further reiterating* its deep concern regarding the ongoing military activities of foreign and domestic armed groups and the smuggling of Congolese natural resources, in particular gold and ivory, *stressing* the importance of neutralizing all armed groups, including the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and all other armed groups in the DRC, in line with resolution 2348 (2017),

Condemning the violence witnessed in the Kasai region over recent months and expressing serious concerns at alleged violations and abuses of human rights committed in the region, *reiterating its serious concern* at serious violations of international humanitarian law committed by local militia in that region, recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law, as well as attacks on the Democratic Republic of the Congo security forces and symbols of State authority, *further reiterating* its *serious concerns* at the recent reports of 42 mass graves and of killings of civilians by members of the security forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, all of which might constitute war crimes under international law,

Reiterating the importance and urgency of prompt and transparent investigations into violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights in the Kasais region, *further reiterating* its intention to closely monitor progress of the investigations into these violations, including the disproportionate use of force, which will be conducted jointly by the Government of the DRC, MONUSCO and the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the DRC, and in collaboration with the AU, as announced by the Government of the DRC, in order to bring to justice and hold accountable all those responsible, and *looking forward* to their results,

Condemning the brutal killings of more than 600 civilians in the Beni area since October 2014, *expressing deep concern* regarding the continued threat posed by armed groups, in particular the ADF, and the persistence of violence in this region, *further expressing concern* at reports of collaboration between elements of the FARDC and armed groups at a local level, in particular recent reports of individual officers of the FARDC playing a role in the insecurity in the region of Beni, *calling* for investigations in order to ensure that those responsible are held to account, *noting* the commitment expressed by the Government of the DRC in its letter of 15 June 2016 (S/2016/542),

Expressing further concern at increased impediments to humanitarian access in eastern DRC resulting from insecurity and violence, as well as continued attacks against humanitarian actors and assets, *underlining* that such acts could be the basis for designation pursuant to paragraph 2 of this resolution, and *calling upon* all parties in the conflict to respect the impartiality, independence and neutrality of humanitarian actors,

Reaffirming the importance of completing the permanent demobilization of the former 23 March Movement (M23) combatants, *stressing* the importance of ensuring that its ex-combatants do not regroup or join other armed groups, and *calling for* the acceleration of the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations and of the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDRRR) of M23 ex-combatants, including by overcoming obstacles to repatriation, in coordination with the regional States concerned,

Condemning the illicit flow of weapons within and into the DRC, including their recirculation to and between armed groups, in violation of resolutions 1533 (2004), 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012), 2136 (2014), 2198 (2015) and 2293 (2016), and *declaring* its determination to continue to monitor closely the implementation of the arms embargo and other measures set out by its resolutions concerning the DRC,

Acknowledging in this respect the important contribution the Council-mandated arms embargo makes to countering the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons in the DRC, and in supporting post-conflict peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and security sector reform,

Underlining that the transparent and effective management of its natural resources and ending illegal smuggling and trafficking of such resources are critical for the DRC's sustainable peace and security, *expressing concern* at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources by armed groups, and the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, *commending* the efforts of the DRC park rangers and others who seek to protect such areas, *encouraging* the Government of the DRC to continue efforts to safeguard these areas, and *stressing* its full respect for the sovereignty of the Government of the DRC over its natural resources and its responsibility to effectively manage these resources in this regard,

Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, and encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the governments involved against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and *stressing*, in this regard, the importance of regional cooperation and deepening economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources,

Noting the Group of Experts' findings that there have been positive efforts related to the minerals trade and traceability schemes but that gold remains a serious challenge, *recalling* the ICGLR's Lusaka Declaration of the Special Session to Fight Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources in the Great Lakes Region and its call for industry due diligence, *commending* the ICGLR's commitment and progress on this issue and *underscoring* that it is critical for regional governments and trading centres, particularly those involved in gold refining and the gold trade to intensify efforts to increase vigilance against smuggling and reduce practices that could undermine the DRC and ICGLR's regional efforts,

Noting with concern reports indicating the continued involvement of armed groups, as well as some elements of the FARDC, in the illegal minerals trade, the illegal production and trade of charcoal and wood, and wildlife poaching and trafficking,

Noting with great concern the persistence of serious human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations against civilians in the eastern part of the

DRC, including summary executions, sexual and gender- based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children committed by armed groups,

Recalling that full and timely implementation of the 31 December 2016 agreement is critical in supporting the legitimacy of the transitional institutions, *stressing* the crucial importance of a peaceful and credible electoral cycle, in accordance with the Constitution and respecting the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, for lasting stabilisation and consolidation of constitutional democracy in the DRC, and *calling for* the immediate implementation of confidence-building measures, as per the agreement, including by putting an end to restrictions of the political space in the DRC, in particular arbitrary arrests and detention of members of the political opposition and of civil society, as well as restrictions of fundamental freedoms such as the freedom of opinion and expression, including freedom of the press, *further stressing* the importance of the Government of the DRC and its national partners taking all necessary steps to accelerate preparations for the elections without further delays, including participation of women at all levels and to ensure an environment conducive to the peaceful and inclusive conduct of political activities, and the holding of elections, as per the 31 December agreement,

Remaining deeply concerned by reports of an increase in serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations committed by some members of the FARDC, the National Intelligence Agency, the Republican Guard and Congolese National Police (PNC), *urging* all parties to refrain from violence and provocation as well as to respect human rights, and *emphasizing* that the Government of the DRC must comply with the principle of proportionality in the use of force,

Recalling the importance of fighting against impunity within all ranks of its security forces, and *stressing the need* for the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts in this regard and to ensure the professionalism of its security forces,

Calling for all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations or abuses of human rights including those involving violence or abuses against children and acts of sexual and gender-based violence, to be swiftly apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, on children and armed conflict, and on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, also *recalling* the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict pertaining to the parties in armed conflict of the DRC (S/AC.51/2014/3) adopted on 18 September 2014,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of the DRC, including the Presidential Adviser on Sexual Violence and the Recruitment of Children, to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence, and MONUSCO, to implement the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence by the FARDC, and to combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, including sexual violence committed by the FARDC,

Noting the critical importance of effective implementation of the sanctions regime, including the key role that neighbouring States, as well as regional and subregional organizations, can play in this regard and *encouraging* efforts to further enhance cooperation,

Underlining the fundamental importance of timely and detailed notifications to the Committee concerning arms, ammunition and training as set out in section 11 of the Guidelines of the Committee,

Determining that the situation in the DRC continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Sanctions regime

1. *Decides* to renew until 1 July 2018 the measures as set out in paragraph 1 to 6 of resolution 2293 (2016), including its reaffirmations therein, and *decides* to review the provisions of the present resolution by 31 October 2017 following submission of the final report referred to in paragraph 5 of this resolution;

2. *Reaffirms* that measures described in paragraph 5 of resolution 2293 shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the DRC, as set forth in paragraph 7 of resolution 2293 (2016);

3. *Decides* that such acts include planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers or United Nations personnel, including members of the Group of Experts;

Group of experts

4. *Decides* to extend until 1 August 2018 the mandate of the Group of Experts, *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 1 July 2018, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Group of Experts, in consultation with the Committee, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Group established pursuant to previous resolutions;

5. *Extends* to 15 August 2017 the deadline for the submission of the final report of the Group of Experts requested in paragraph 9 of resolution 2293 (2016), given the extraordinary circumstances under which the Group of Experts is currently operating and taking into account the letter dated 15 June 2017 from the Chair of the Committee to the President of the Security Council;

6. *Requests* the Group of Experts to fulfil its mandate as consolidated below, and to provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a mid-term report no later than 30 December 2017, and a final report no later than 15 June 2018, as well as submit monthly updates to the Committee, except in the months where the mid-term and final reports are due;

(a) assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraph 2 of this resolution;

(b) gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation, with a focus on incidents of non-compliance, of the measures decided in this resolution;

(c) consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of Member States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the measures imposed by this resolution are effectively implemented;

(d) gather, examine and analyse information regarding the regional and international support networks to armed groups and criminal networks in the DRC;

(e) gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms, related materiel and related military assistance, including through

illicit trafficking networks and the transfer of arms and related materiel to armed groups from the DRC security forces;

(f) gather, examine and analyse information regarding perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, including those within the security forces, in the DRC,

(g) evaluate the impact of minerals traceability referred to in paragraph 21 of this resolution and continue collaboration with other forums;

(h) assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by this resolution, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly-available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

7. *Expresses* its full support to the Group of Experts and calls for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, MONUSCO, relevant UN bodies and the Group of Experts, *encourages* further that all parties and all States ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control and *reiterates* its demand that all parties and all States ensure the safety of its members and its support staff, and that all parties and all States, including the DRC and countries of the region, provide unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

8. *Calls upon* the Group of Experts to cooperate actively with other Panels or Groups of Experts established by the Security Council, as relevant to the implementation of its mandate;

Armed groups

9. *Strongly condemns* all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, and *reiterates* that those responsible will be held accountable;

10. *Demands* that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA and all other armed groups operating in the DRC cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, and liberate and demobilize all children from their ranks;

National and Regional Commitments

11. *Welcomes* the progress made to date by the Government of the DRC on ending the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, *urges* the Government of the DRC to continue the full implementation and dissemination throughout the military chain of command, including in remote areas, of its commitments made in the action plan signed with the United Nations, and for the protection of girls and boys from sexual violence, and further *calls upon* the Government of the DRC to ensure that children are not detained on charges related to association with armed groups;

12. *Welcomes* efforts made by the Government of the DRC to combat and prevent sexual violence in conflict, including progress made in the fight against impunity, and *calls on* the Government of DRC to further pursue its action plan commitments to end sexual violence and violations committed by its armed forces

and continue efforts in that regard, noting that failure to do so may result in the FARDC being named again in future Secretary-General's reports on sexual violence;

13. *Stresses* the importance of the Government of the DRC actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional cooperation to this end, including through its ongoing cooperation with the International Criminal Court, *encourages* MONUSCO to use its existing authority to assist the government of the DRC in this regard, and *calls on* all signatories of the PSC Framework to continue to implement their commitments and cooperate fully with one another and the Government of the DRC, as well as MONUSCO to this end;

14. *Recalls* that there should be no impunity for any of those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights in the DRC and the region, and, in this regard, *urges* the DRC, all countries in the region and other concerned UN Member States to bring perpetrators to justice and hold them accountable, including those within the security sector;

15. *Calls on* the Government of the DRC to continue to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners, to address ongoing reports of diversion to armed groups, as necessary and requested, and to urgently implement a national weapons marking program, in particular for state-owned firearms, in line with the standards established by the Nairobi Protocol and the Regional Centre on Small Arms;

16. *Emphasizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of the DRC to reinforce State authority and governance in eastern DRC, including through effective security sector reform to allow army, police and justice sector reform, and to end impunity for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and *urges* the Government of the DRC to increase efforts in this regard, in accordance with its national commitments under the PSC Framework;

17. *Urges* the Government of the DRC as well as all relevant parties to swiftly implement the 31 December 2016 "Comprehensive and Inclusive Political Agreement" and to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, in accordance with the Congolese Constitution, and *recalls* all relevant paragraphs of resolution 2348 (2017);

18. *Calls upon* all States, especially those in the region, to take effective steps to ensure that there is no support, in or from their territories, for armed groups in, or travelling through, the DRC, stressing the need to address the networks of support, the recruitment and use of child soldiers, financing and recruitment of armed groups active in the DRC, as well as the need to address the ongoing collaboration between FARDC elements and armed groups at a local level, and *calls upon* all States to take steps to hold accountable, where appropriate, leaders and members of the FDLR and other armed groups residing in their countries;

Natural Resources

19. *Further encourages* the continuation of efforts by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable those elements of the FARDC which participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products;

20. *Stresses* the need to undertake further efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products;

21. *Welcomes* in this regard the measures taken by the Congolese Government to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), *recognizes* the Congolese Government's efforts to implement minerals traceability schemes, and *calls on* all States to assist the DRC, the ICGLR and the countries in the Great Lakes region to develop a responsible minerals trade;

22. *Welcomes* measures taken by the Governments in the region to implement the Group of Experts due diligence guidelines, including adopting the Regional Certification Mechanism of the ICGLR into their national legislation, in accordance with OECD Guidance and international practice, *requests* the extension of the certification process to other Member States in the region, and *calls on* all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines, including by urging importers, processing industries, including gold refiners, and consumers of Congolese mineral products to exercise due diligence in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010);

23. *Encourages* the ICGLR and ICGLR Member States to work closely with the industry schemes currently operating in the DRC to ensure sustainability, transparency, and accountability of operations, and further *recognizes* and *encourages* the DRC government's continued support for the establishment of traceability and diligence systems to allow for the export of artisanal gold;

24. *Continues to encourage* the ICGLR to put in place the necessary technical capacity required to support Member States in their fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, *notes* that some ICGLR Member States have made significant progress, and *recommends* all Member States to fully implement the regional certification scheme and report mineral trade statistics in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010);

25. *Encourages* all States to continue efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable, as part of broader efforts to ensure that the illicit trade in natural resources is not benefiting sanctioned entities, armed groups or criminal networks, including those with members in the FARDC;

26. *Reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and *calls upon* the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking, and require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of mineral from the DRC;

Role of MONUSCO

27. *Recalls* the mandate of MONUSCO as outlined in resolution 2348 (2017), in particular in paragraph 30 underlining the importance of enhanced political and conflict-related analysis, including by collecting and analysing information on the criminal networks which support the armed groups, paragraph 35 (iii) regarding the monitoring of the implementation of the arms embargo, and paragraph 35 (iv) on mining activities;

28. *Encourages* timely information exchange between MONUSCO and the Group of Experts in line with paragraph 43 of resolution 2348 (2017), and *requests*

MONUSCO to assist the Committee and the Group of Experts, within its capabilities;

Sanctions Committee, Reporting and Review

29. *Calls upon* all States, particularly those in the region and those in which individuals and entities designated pursuant to paragraph 2 of this resolution are based, to regularly report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 4, and 5 and recommended in paragraph 8 of resolution 1952 (2010);

30. *Emphasizes* the importance for the Committee of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States, as may be necessary, in order to ensure full implementation of the measures set forth in this resolution;

31. *Requests* the Committee to report orally, through its Chair, at least once per year to the Council, on the state of the overall work of the Committee, including alongside the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the DRC on the situation in the DRC as appropriate, and encourages the Chair to hold regular briefings for all interested Member States;

32. *Requests* the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance with the measures pursuant to paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 of resolution 2293 (2016) and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case, and *requests* the Chair, in regular reports to the Council pursuant to paragraph 31 of this resolution, to provide progress reports on the Committee's work on this issue;

33. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to continue sharing relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998 (2011);

34. *Decides* that, when appropriate and no later than 1 July 2018, it shall review the measures set forth in this resolution, with a view to adjusting them, as appropriate, in light of the security situation in the DRC, in particular progress in security sector reform and in disarming, demobilizing, repatriating, resettling and reintegrating, as appropriate, Congolese and foreign armed groups, with a particular focus on children among them, and compliance with this resolution;

35. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2361 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2017

Resolution 2361 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7986th meeting, on 29 June 2017

The Security Council,

Noting with concern that the situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) of 8 June 2017 (S/2017/486) and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Stressing that both parties must abide by the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic and scrupulously observe the ceasefire,

Concurring with the Secretary-General's findings that the ongoing military activities conducted by any actor in the area of separation continue to have the potential to escalate tensions between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic, jeopardize the ceasefire between the two countries, and pose a risk to the local civilian population and United Nations personnel on the ground,

Expressing grave concern at all violations of the Disengagement of Forces Agreement,

Stressing that there should be no military forces in the area of separation other than those of UNDOF,

Strongly condemning the continued fighting in the area of separation, *calling* on all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions in the UNDOF area of operations and to respect international humanitarian law,

Condemning the use of heavy weapons by both the Syrian armed forces and armed groups in the ongoing Syrian conflict in the area of separation, including the use of tanks by the Syrian armed forces and opposition during clashes,

Echoing the Secretary-General's call upon all parties to the Syrian domestic conflict to cease military actions throughout the country, including in the UNDOF area of operations,

Reaffirming its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities providing support to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also

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known as Da'esh) or to the Al-Nusra Front, including those who are financing, arming, planning, or recruiting for ISIL or the Al-Nusra Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with ISIL and Al-Qaida as listed on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including those participating in or otherwise supporting attacks against UNDOF peacekeepers,

Recognizing the necessity of efforts to flexibly adjust UNDOF's posture on a temporary basis to minimize the security risk to UNDOF personnel as UNDOF continues to implement its mandate, while emphasizing that the ultimate goal is for the peacekeepers to return to their positions in UNDOF's area of operations as soon as practicable,

Emphasizing the importance of Security Council and troop-contributing countries having access to reports and information related to UNDOF's current temporary configuration, and reinforcing that such information assists the Security Council with evaluating, mandating, and reviewing UNDOF and with effective consultation with troop-contributing countries,

Underscoring the need for UNDOF to have at its disposal all necessary means and resources to carry out its mandate safely and securely, including technology and equipment to enhance its observation of the area of separation and the ceasefire line, and to improve force protection, as appropriate, and *recalling* that the theft of United Nations weapons and ammunition, vehicles and other assets, and the looting and destruction of United Nations facilities, are unacceptable,

Expressing its profound appreciation to UNDOF's military and civilian personnel, including those from Observer Group Golan, for their service in an increasingly challenging operating environment, *underscoring* the important contribution UNDOF's continued presence makes to peace and security in the Middle East, *welcoming* steps taken to enhance the safety and security of UNDOF, including Observer Group Golan, personnel, and *stressing* the need for continued vigilance to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan personnel,

Strongly condemning incidents threatening the safety and security of United Nations personnel,

Expressing its appreciation to UNDOF, including Observer Group Golan, for the efforts made to upgrade and expand its positions on Mount Hermon, including the establishment of new positions,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's plan for UNDOF to return to vacated positions, starting with Camp Faouar on the Bravo side, based on a continuous assessment of security in the area of separation and its surroundings, and continued discussion and coordination with the parties,

Recalls that UNDOF's deployment and the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement are steps toward a just and durable peace on the basis of Security Council Resolution 338 (1973),

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Stresses* the obligation on both parties to scrupulously and fully respect the terms of the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, *calls on* the parties to exercise maximum restraint and prevent any breaches of the ceasefire and the area of separation, *encourages* the parties to take advantage of UNDOF's liaison function regularly to address issues of mutual concern, as appropriate, and *underscores* that there should be no military activity of any kind in the area of separation, including military operations by the Syrian Arab Armed Forces;

3. *Underlines* that there should be no military activity of the armed opposition groups in the area of separation, and *urges* Member States to convey strongly to the Syrian armed opposition groups in UNDOF's area of operations to halt all activities that endanger United Nations peacekeepers on the ground and to accord the United Nations personnel on the ground the freedom to carry out their mandate safely and securely;

4. *Calls on* all groups other than UNDOF to abandon all UNDOF positions and the Quneitra crossing point, and return the peacekeepers' vehicles, weapons, and other equipment;

5. *Calls on* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of UNDOF, to respect its privileges and immunities and to ensure its freedom of movement, as well as the security of and unhindered and immediate access for the United Nations personnel carrying out their mandate, including the unimpeded delivery of UNDOF equipment and the temporary use of alternative ports of entry and departure, as required, to ensure safe and secure troop rotation and resupply activities, in conformity with existing agreements, and urges prompt reporting by the Secretary-General to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries of any actions that impede UNDOF's ability to fulfil its mandate;

6. *Commends* the establishment of a new temporary crossing point for UNDOF personnel between the Alpha and Bravo sides for contingency situations, in the absence of the established crossing at Quneitra, and in this regard, *calls on* the parties to constructively engage with UNDOF, with the understanding that the Quneitra crossing will be re-opened as soon as security conditions permit;

7. *Welcomes* the return of an initial UNDOF contingent to Camp Faouar, as well as the cooperation of the parties to facilitate this return, together with continued efforts to plan for UNDOF's expeditious return to vacated positions in the area of separation, including the provision of adequate force protection, based on a continuous assessment of security in the area;

8. *Underscores* the importance of deploying appropriate technology, including counter-improvised explosive device (IED) capabilities and a sense and warn system, to ensure the safety and security of UNDOF personnel and equipment, following appropriate consultations with the parties, and *urges* the Secretary-General to accelerate the development of proposals for such technologies;

9. *Encourages* the parties to the Disengagement Agreement to engage constructively to make the necessary temporary arrangements with UNDOF for the force's return to vacated positions, taking into account existing agreements;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by UNDOF to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel;

11. *Decides* to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, that is, until 31 December 2017, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that UNDOF has the required capacity and resources to fulfil the mandate in a safe and secure way;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

United Nations S/RES/2362 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2017

Resolution 2362 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7988th meeting, on 29 June 2017

The Security Council,

Recalling the arms embargo, travel ban, assets freeze and measures concerning illicit oil exports which were imposed and modified by resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015), 2278 (2016), 2292 (2016), and 2357 (2017) (the Measures), and that the mandate of the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolutions 2040 (2012), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), and 2213 (2015) was extended until 31 July 2017 by resolution 2278 (2016),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya,

Recalling resolution 2259 (2015) which welcomed the signing of the 17 December 2015 Libyan Political Agreement of Skhirat, Morocco and endorsed the Rome Communiqué of 13 December 2015 to support the Government of National Accord as the sole legitimate government of Libya, that should be based in Tripoli, and *further expressing* its determination in this regard to support the Government of National Accord,

Welcoming the meeting of the Libyan Political Dialogue on 10 March 2016, which reaffirmed its commitment to uphold the Libyan Political Agreement *further welcoming* recent efforts to strengthen dialogue between Libyans, supported by Libya's neighbours and regional organizations, *noting* the importance of the United Nations-facilitated, Libyan-led process to advance inclusive political dialogue,

Underlining the primary responsibility of the Government of National Accord in taking appropriate action to prevent the illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya and *reaffirming* the importance of international support for Libyan sovereignty over its territory and resources,

Expressing its concern that the illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya undermines the Government of National Accord and poses a threat to the peace, security and stability of Libya,

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Expressing support for Libyan efforts to resolve peacefully the disruptions of Libya's energy exports and *reiterating* that control of all facilities should be transferred back to the proper authorities,

Further reiterating its concern about activities which could damage the integrity and unity of Libyan State financial institutions and the National Oil Corporation, *highlighting* the importance of these institutions continuing to function for the benefit of all Libyans, and *stressing* the need for the Government of National Accord to exercise sole and effective oversight over the National Oil Corporation, the Central Bank of Libya, and the Libyan Investment Authority as a matter of urgency, without prejudice to future constitutional arrangements pursuant to the Libyan Political Agreement,

Further recalling resolution 2259 (2015) which called on Member States to cease support to and official contact with parallel institutions claiming to be the legitimate authority, but which were outside the Libyan Political Agreement, as specified by it,

Recalling that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the oceans and seas,

Further recalling resolution 2292 (2016) and resolution 2357 (2017) which in relation to the implementation of the arms embargo authorise, for the period of time specified by those resolutions, the inspection on the high seas off the coast of Libya of vessels bound to or from Libya believed to be carrying arms or related materiel in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions, and the seizure and disposal of such items provided that Member States make good faith efforts to first obtain the consent of the vessel's flag State prior to any inspections while acting in accordance with those resolutions,

Reaffirming the importance of holding accountable those responsible for violations or abuses of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in attacks targeting civilians and *stressing* the need to transfer detainees to State authority,

Reiterating its expression of support for the Government of National Accord, as stated in paragraph 3 of resolution 2259 (2015), and *noting* in this regard the specific requests made to the Government of National Accord in this resolution,

Reiterating its request that all Member States fully support the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and work with the Libyan authorities and United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to develop a coordinated package of support to build the capacity of the Government of National Accord, in line with Libyan priorities and in response to requests for assistance,

Determining that the situation in Libya continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Prevention of Illicit Exports of Petroleum, including Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products

1. *Condemns* attempts to illicitly export petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya, including by parallel institutions which are not acting under the authority of the Government of National Accord;

2. *Decides* to extend until 15 November 2018 the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by resolution 2146 (2014), and *decides further* that

the authorisations provided by and the measures imposed by that resolution shall apply with respect to vessels loading, transporting, or discharging petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported or attempted to be exported from Libya;

3. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Government of National Accord and notification to the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011) (the Committee) of a focal point responsible for communication with the Committee with respect to the measures in resolution 2146 (2014), *requests* the focal point to continue to inform the Committee of any vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya, and *urges* the Government of National Accord to provide regular updates to inform the Committee on ports, oil fields, and installations that are under its control, and to inform the Committee about the mechanism used to certify legal exports of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products;

4. *Calls* on the Government of National Accord, on the basis of any information regarding such exports or attempted exports, to expeditiously contact the concerned vessel's flag State, in the first instance, to resolve the issue and *directs* the Committee to immediately inform all relevant Member States about notifications to the Committee from the Government of National Accord's focal point regarding vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya;

Effective Oversight of the Financial Institutions

5. *Requests* that the Government of National Accord confirm to the Committee as soon as it exercises sole and effective oversight over the National Oil Corporation, the Central Bank of Libya, and the Libyan Investment Authority;

Arms Embargo

6. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Government of National Accord of a focal point pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2278, *takes note* of the briefing provided by the focal point to the Committee on the structure of the security forces under its control, the infrastructure in place to ensure the safe storage, registration, maintenance and distribution of military equipment by the Government security forces, and training needs, *continues* to emphasise the importance of the Government of National Accord exercising control over and safely storing arms, with the support of the international community, and *stresses* that ensuring security and defending Libya from terrorism must be the task of unified and strengthened national security forces under the sole authority of the Government of National Accord within the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement;

7. *Affirms* that the Government of National Accord may submit requests under paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014) for the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, for the use by security forces under its control to combat the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIL, Ansar Al Sharia, and other groups associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya, *calls* upon the Committee to consider expeditiously such requests, and *affirms* the Security Council's readiness to consider reviewing the arms embargo, when appropriate;

8. *Urges* Member States to assist the Government of National Accord, upon its request, by providing it with the necessary security and capacity-building assistance, in response to threats to Libyan security and in defeating ISIL, groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIL, Ansar Al Sharia, and other groups associated with Al-Qaida operating in Libya;

9. *Urges* the Government of National Accord to improve further the monitoring and control of arms or related materiel that are supplied, sold or transferred to Libya in accordance with paragraph 9 (c) of resolution 1970 (2011) or paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014), including through the use of end user certificates issued by the Government of National Accord, *requests* the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) to consult with the Government of National Accord about the safeguards needed to safely procure and secure arms and related materiel, and *urges* Member States and regional organizations to provide assistance to the Government of National Accord upon its request to strengthen the infrastructure and mechanisms currently in place to do so;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of National Accord to improve the implementation of the arms embargo, including at all entry points, as soon as it exercises oversight, and *calls* upon all Member States to cooperate in such efforts;

Travel Ban and Asset Freeze

11. *Reaffirms* that the travel ban and asset freeze measures specified in paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2009 (2011) and paragraph 11 of resolution 2213 (2015), apply to individuals and entities designated under that resolution and under resolution 1973 (2011) and by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011), and *reaffirms* that these measures also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and *decides* that, in addition to the acts listed in paragraph 11 (a)-(f) of resolution 2213 (2015), such acts may also include but are not limited to planning, directing, sponsoring, or participating in attacks against United Nations personnel, including members of the Panel of Experts established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolutions 2040 (2012), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), 2213 (2015) and this resolution (the Panel);

12. *Reaffirms* its intention to ensure that assets frozen pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1970 (2011) shall at a later stage be made available to and for the benefit of the Libyan people and taking note of the letter circulated as document S/2016/275, *affirms* the Security Council's readiness to consider changes, when appropriate, to the asset freeze at the request of the Government of National Accord;

Panel of Experts

13. *Decides* to extend until 15 November 2018 the mandate of the Panel of Experts (the Panel), established by paragraph 24 of resolution 1973 (2011) and modified by resolutions 2040 (2012), 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014), and 2213 (2015) and *decides* that the Panel's mandated tasks shall remain as defined in resolution 2213 (2015) and shall also apply with respect to the Measures updated in this resolution;

14. *Decides* that the Panel shall provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 28 February 2018, and a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, no later than 15 September 2018 with its findings and recommendations;

15. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, including UNSMIL, and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the Measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2146 (2014) and 2174 (2014), and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013),

2144 (2014), 2213 (2015), 2278 (2016), 2292 (2016), 2357 (2017) and in this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance, and *calls* on UNSMIL and the Government of National Accord to support Panel investigatory work inside Libya, including by sharing information, facilitating transit and granting access to weapons storage facilities, as appropriate;

16. *Calls* upon all parties and all States to ensure the safety of the Panel's members, and further *calls* upon all parties and all States, including Libya and countries of the region, to provide unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Panel deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

17. *Affirms* its readiness to review the appropriateness of the Measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the Measures, and its readiness to review the mandate of UNSMIL and the Panel, as may be needed at any time in light of developments in Libya;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2363 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 June 2017

Resolution 2363 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7989th meeting, on 29 June 2017

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and presidential statements concerning the situation in Sudan and underlining the importance of full compliance with these,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Sudan and its determination to work with the Government of Sudan, in full respect of its sovereignty, to assist in tackling the various challenges in Sudan,

Recalling the importance of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and recognising that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the country concerned, and *recalling* S/PRST/2015/22,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on women, peace and security, on children and armed conflicts, on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, and on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts,

Underlining, without prejudice to the Security Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the maintenance of peace and security in Africa, particularly in Sudan,

Current situation

Welcoming the reduction of military confrontations between Government forces and rebel groups and the announcement of unilateral cessation of hostilities by the Government of Sudan until June 2017 and by the Sudan Liberation Army Minni Minnawi (SLA/MM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)/Gibril until November 2017,

Expressing concern at the presence of Darfur armed movements in conflict areas outside Sudan; *expressing further concern* at the recent clashes in north and

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east Darfur, *condemning* the violations of unilateral cessations of hostilities and *urging* all parties to abide by their unilateral cessation of hostilities and to immediately agree to a permanent ceasefire,

Reiterating its demand that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, including attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel,

Welcoming the overall improvement in security conditions, *expressing concern* that the overall security situation in Darfur remains precarious due to activities of militia groups, the incorporation of some militias into auxiliary units of the Government of Sudan forces, which have become key actors in the conflict between the Government of Sudan and the armed movements and in inter-communal conflict and further exacerbate insecurity and threats against civilians in Darfur, the prevalence of weapons, which contributes to large scale violence and is undermining the establishment of the rule of law, acts of banditry and criminality and the absence of rule of law,

Noting that inter-communal conflicts remain one of the main sources of violence in Darfur and *expressing concern* at ongoing inter-communal conflict over land, access to resources, migration issues and tribal rivalries, including with the involvement of paramilitary units and tribal militias, as well as at the persistence of attacks against civilians, sexual and gender-based violence and that crucial grievances that caused the conflict remain unaddressed,

Welcoming the increased presence of the Sudanese Police in Darfur, as compared to previous years, *urging* the Government of Sudan to continue to increase the number and presence of police in Darfur, *underlining* the importance of effective police and rule of law institutions to establishing a protective environment and combating impunity in line with international human rights standards and *noting* that whilst the Sudanese Police have increased their presence in Darfur, they lack capacity to fully cover all the localities and protect communities and that the presence and capacity of justice and corrections institutions across Darfur is limited and impunity for serious crimes remains widespread, *acknowledging* efforts by the local governments to restore law and order through the deployment of additional police, corrections and judicial human and material resources across Darfur, *noting* that these efforts should be consolidated and expanded to enhance the protective environment for the civilian population, without any discrimination, particularly with respect to violations and abuses of women's rights and sexual and gender-based violence as well as violations and abuses against children and *recalling* the importance of national political leadership towards that goal,

Emphasizing that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable and that the Government of Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including protection from crimes against humanity and war crimes,

Recalling its resolution 2117 (2013) and *expressing concern* at the threat to peace and security in Darfur arising from the illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, and the continued threats to civilians posed by unexploded ordnance,

Humanitarian situation and displacement

Whilst welcoming the reduction in the levels of new displacement in the first quarter of 2017, *expressing deep concern* at the increase in displacement in 2016, when armed conflict triggered the displacement of over 140,000 people, and of an

additional 40,000 who were displaced and subsequently returned to their places of origin, with thousands more reported to be displaced but which could not be verified due to access constraints, increasing the estimated total number of long-term internally-displaced persons (IDPs) in Darfur to 2.7 million and a total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance of 2.1 million,

Calling on donors, the regional authorities in Darfur and the Government of Sudan to provide the financial resources necessary to reach those in need, including to the United Nations Country Team, and to undertake development activities in support of the transition to peacebuilding, and *urging* the Government of Sudan and the local authorities to ensure there is an environment conducive to the provision of such activities, including improving access for development actors,

Noting some improvements in the protective environment, *expressing concern* that IDPs continue to face grave security challenges including being killed, raped, or harassed as they conduct life-sustaining activities outside the camps and at the increase in human rights violations and abuses in 2016 and the first quarter in 2017 and the worrying levels of conflict-related sexual and gender based violence and grave violations against children,

Underlining the importance of the Government of Sudan addressing the root causes of conflict and extending state authority, including through the strengthening of the rule of law and respect for human rights, throughout Darfur in order to make the transition to peacebuilding possible,

Expressing concern that the humanitarian and security situation, as well as the lack of capacity of the regional authorities in Darfur, hinder the transition from relief to stabilisation and development activities, *urging* the Government of Sudan, with the support of interested donors, to ensure that the Darfur Peace Follow-up Office is properly resourced in order to continue implementation of the work of the former Darfur Regional Authority and the Commissions, *urging* donors and the Government of Sudan to honour their pledges and fulfil their obligations in a timely manner, including those commitments made at the conference in Doha in April 2013, *affirming* that development can support a lasting peace in Darfur, and *calling on* donors to support the Darfur Development Strategy and ensure their funding is adequately aligned to Darfur's current development needs,

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of Sudan and other signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) to ensure the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the population in need and the protection of humanitarian workers and their operations in areas under their control, as well as to guarantee the United Nation-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) unimpeded freedom of movement in all areas and at all times in Darfur in the exercise of its mandate, and *further recalling* the role of the Implementation Follow-up Commission (IFC) in assessing the implementation of the DDPD,

Operational Challenges

Welcoming the improvement in freedom of movement for UNAMID and humanitarian personnel as well as in the issuance of visas for UNAMID staff and the processing of UNAMID containers, but *expressing concern* that restrictions remain in place, including restrictions from the Government of Sudan on the conduct of night patrols all over Darfur and restrictions preventing UNAMID from reaching areas where there are instances of inter-communal conflict in a timely fashion, and that obstacles, including bureaucratic obstacles, imposed on UNAMID continue to jeopardise its ability to deliver on its mandate, including visa restrictions targeted at some elements of UNAMID, particularly the human rights section, and ongoing delays in the processing of UNAMID containers, *recognising*

the Government of Sudan's commitment to cooperate with UNAMID and humanitarian personnel on all logistical issues and *calling on* the Government of Sudan to continuously honour its commitment in full to ensure that humanitarian personnel and UNAMID can operate in support of addressing basic needs,

Political situation

Reiterating that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur, and that an inclusive political settlement is essential to re-establishing peace, and *underscoring* the importance of fully addressing the root causes of the conflict, including management of land, water and other resources, and the perceived bias by the Government of Sudan towards one group over another, in the search for a sustainable peace, which should rapidly deliver real benefits for the Darfuri people, in this regard *reiterating* its support for the DDPD as a viable framework for the peace process in Darfur, and for its accelerated implementation, as well as the implementation of the AU High-Level Implementation Panel (AU-HIP) Roadmap and mediated peace talks,

Welcoming the signing of the AU-HIP Roadmap by the Government of Sudan and the armed movements, *urging* all parties to make immediate progress on the implementation of the Roadmap, including the signing of cessation of hostilities and humanitarian assistance agreements among the parties consistent with the first phase of the Roadmap, and *further urging* non-signatory groups to sign it without delay,

Acknowledging the progress of the Sudan National Dialogue in October 2016, including the adoption of a national document and the subsequent appointment of the First Vice President as Prime Minister and formation of a Government of National Unity, and *noting* that major opposition groups in Sudan have not yet participated in the National Dialogue out of concerns that the process being conducted was taking place in an adverse political and human rights climate, *noting* that the Government of Sudan has expressed openness for outstanding opposition groups to join the National Dialogue process and *encouraging* the Government of Sudan to create a more inclusive environment that would enable outstanding opposition groups to contribute to this process, including by contributing to modalities on implementing the recommendations agreed in the national document and to join the National Dialogue process in the drafting of a new constitution,

Noting that UNAMID's ability to facilitate progress in implementation of the DDPD is hampered by delays and the absence of an inclusive political settlement between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements,

Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving inter-communal conflict, including conflict over natural resources, *urging* an intensification of effective efforts to prevent local disputes leading to violence, with its corresponding impact on the local civilian populations, *acknowledging* the efforts of Sudanese authorities, with the support of UNAMID, and efforts of the United Nations Country Team, particularly through the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF), in this regard, *welcoming* the encouraging conclusion of several inter-communal peace agreements, with support from UNAMID and the United Nations Country Team, and *urging* their continued work in collaboration with the Government of Sudan to find sustainable solutions to these conflicts,

Welcoming regional and other initiatives, undertaken in close interaction with the Government of Sudan, to address the root causes of the conflict in Darfur and to promote a sustainable peace, *commending* the efforts of the AU-HIP, led by President Thabo Mbeki and the efforts of the Joint Special Representative (JSR) to secure peace, stability and security in Darfur, including through support to

international, regional and national efforts to revitalise the peace process and increase its inclusiveness,

Calling on all parties to comply with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, *stressing* the importance that the Council attaches to ending impunity including through ensuring accountability and bringing to justice the perpetrators of crimes, including sexual and gender-based violence, committed by all parties in Darfur, *urging* the Government of Sudan to comply with its obligations in this respect, *welcoming* the ongoing investigations by the Special Prosecutor for Darfur appointed by the Government of Sudan, particularly with respect to cases of sexual and gender based violence, and *stressing* the need for further progress in this regard with respect to perpetrators on all sides, *reiterating* the call for swift progress on the draft Memorandum of Understanding providing for UNAMID and African Union observation of the proceedings of the Special Court, and *calling on* the Government of Sudan swiftly to investigate attacks against UNAMID, and to bring the perpetrators to justice,

Reaffirming its concern over the negative effect of instability in Darfur on the stability of Sudan as a whole as well as the region, and *encouraging* cooperation between regional state actors to address cross-border issues, such as weapons smuggling, in order to achieve peace and stability in Darfur and the wider region, and *recalling* in this regard the arms embargo as contained in paragraph 9 of resolution 1556 (2004) and paragraph 7 of resolution 1591 (2005), as updated in paragraph 9 of resolution 1945 (2010) and paragraph 4 of resolution 2035 (2012),

Commending the efforts of UNAMID towards promoting peace and stability in Darfur, and *reiterating* its full support for UNAMID,

Welcoming the Special Report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission of 18 May 2017 (S/2017/437) (the Special Report) and the Report of the Secretary-General of 14 June 2017 on UNAMID,

Determining that the situation in Sudan constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 2018 the mandate of UNAMID;

2. *Takes note of* the recommendations of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Commission in the Special Report, *supports* the recommendation for a two-pronged approach, which focuses on military protection, explosive remnants of war clearance and emergency relief in the Jebel Marra area and, in other areas of Darfur where there has not been recent fighting, an approach that focuses on stabilising the situation, supporting the police and helping to build rule of law institutions whilst continuing to protect civilians, mediating inter-communal conflict and following up on security sector reform-related issues as provided in the DDPD and guided by the African Union Security Sector Reform Framework, and the implementation of the DDPD;

3. *Underlines* the need to keep the situation in all areas of Darfur under review, to conduct regular reviews of the geographic deployment of UNAMID's force and to maintain the flexibility within UNAMID to respond to developments throughout Darfur as the situation requires;

4. *Underlines* that the reconfiguration of UNAMID has to be effectively mitigated by an improved ability to respond to threats quickly and adequately;

5. *Decides* that, in line with these recommendations, from the date of adoption of this resolution until six months thereafter ("phase one"), UNAMID's authorised ceiling for troops and police shall be reduced to consist of up to 11,395

military personnel, 2,888 police personnel including individual police officers and members of formed police units;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Commission, in consultation with UNAMID, to provide a written assessment by 1 January 2018 on the following:

(i) progress in implementing phase one of the reconfiguration recommended in the Special Report;

(ii) the impact of the phase one reductions on the areas that UNAMID has withdrawn from, including protection needs, violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and the ability for relief actors to provide humanitarian assistance;

(iii) the Government of Sudan's cooperation with UNAMID, including ensuring that UNAMID has unfettered freedom of movement and the ability to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur and the flexibility to open and close UNAMID operating bases, as necessary, including the establishment of a temporary operating base in Golo, and the ability for UNAMID's mandated forces to return, without impediments or obstacles, to areas throughout Darfur, including to areas that it has withdrawn from;

(iv) the removal of bureaucratic hindrances to UNAMID, including with regard to customs clearances and visas;

(v) whether the conditions on the ground remain conducive to further reductions;

7. *Decides*, from 31 January 2018, to further reduce UNAMID's troop and police ceiling, taking into account the recommendations in the Special Report ("phase two"), and that by 30 June 2018, UNAMID's authorised ceiling for troops and police shall be reduced to consist of up to 8,735 military personnel and 2,500 police personnel including individual police officers and members of formed police units, unless the Security Council decides, taking into account the findings of the assessment requested in paragraph six of this Resolution, to adjust the scope and pace of the reduction;

8. *Stresses* that, in the context of the evolving security situation, any further refinement of the Mission should be based on progress against the benchmarks and the conditions on the ground, and implemented in a gradual, phased, flexible and reversible manner, and that a reduction in the uniformed component should preserve the hybrid nature of the Mission and should prioritise the retention of the highest performing contingents;

9. *Welcomes* the intention to conduct a comprehensive Civilian Staffing Review of UNAMID to ensure that staffing levels are adjusted to implement the revised mandate and *underlines* the need for appropriate staffing levels in accordance with the reconfiguration of UNAMID, including the increased focus on stabilising the situation in Darfur;

10. *Reaffirms* that UNAMID's strategic priorities, as set out in resolution 2296 (2016) are:

(a) The protection of civilians, the facilitation of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel;

(b) Mediation between the Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the DDPD, while taking into account ongoing democratic transformation at the national level;

(c) Support for the mediation of inter-communal conflict, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with the Government of Sudan, the United Nations Country Team and civil society;

11. *Requests* that UNAMID continue to align all its activity and direct the use of its resources to the achievement of these priorities, discontinue all other tasks not aligned to these priorities and continue to streamline the Mission accordingly, *requests* all components of the UNAMID Force, police and civilian components to work together in an integrated way, *encourages* UNAMID the United Nations Country Team and other United Nations entities operating in Darfur to strengthen integration and *stresses* the importance of the appropriate distribution of tasks and coordination between UNAMID and the United Nations Country Team;

12. *Reaffirms* that UNAMID must continue to give priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to: (a) the protection of civilians across Darfur; and (b) ensuring safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access, and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and activities, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and the United Nations guiding principles on humanitarian assistance; and *requests* UNAMID to maximise the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the United Nations Country Team and other international and non-governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives;

13. *Stresses* the need for coordination and cooperation between the Government of Sudan, including local authorities, United Nations entities and development actors to work together, including to stabilize and improve the security situation and assist in restoration of State authority;

14. *Decides*, acting under Chapter VII, to extend the authorizations to take the necessary action set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 1769 (2007), as further elaborated in paragraph 15 of this resolution; and *urges* UNAMID to deter any threats against itself and its mandate;

15. *Decides* that the mandate of UNAMID will include the following tasks:

(a) Protection of civilians, facilitation of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel:

(i) Without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Sudanese authorities to protect civilians, to protect civilians across Darfur, including women and children, through, inter alia, continuing to move to a more preventative and pre-emptive posture in pursuit of its priorities and in active defence of its mandate; enhanced early warning; proactive military deployment and active and effective patrolling in areas at high risk of conflict and high concentration of IDPs; more prompt and effective responses to threats of violence against civilians, including through regular reviews of the geographic deployment of UNAMID's force; securing IDP camps, adjacent areas and areas of return;

(ii) To identify and report threats to and attacks against civilians and implement prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation;

(iii) To fully implement and deliver, in close consultation with humanitarian partners and other relevant partners, the Mission-wide protection of civilians strategy;

(iv) To support, in coordination with the Government of Sudan, the capacity-building of the Government of Sudan police in Darfur, including the development and training of community policing, including on providing

security in IDP camps and along migration routes, in accordance with international standards of human rights and accountability;

(v) To monitor through proactive patrolling policing activities in camps for internally displaced persons;

(vi) To provide technical mine-action advice and coordination and demining capacity in support of national institutions;

(vii) To assist in the implementation of the provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement, the DDPD and any subsequent agreements relating to human rights and the rule of law and to contribute to the creation of an environment conducive to respect for human rights, accountability, and the rule of law, in which all are ensured effective protection, including through monitoring and reporting on human rights, and support to institutional development, advocacy with the authorities and increased capacity building to strengthen transitional justice and human rights institutions, including the Special Court for Darfur, and through supporting the establishment of criminal justice institutions and rural courts through the provision of advice and logistical support in areas of Darfur that are key to the voluntary return of displaced populations to address land disputes and other inter-communal conflict drivers;

(viii) Support the Government of Sudan and local government authorities in extending state authority throughout Darfur through the provision of technical and logistical support to local conflict resolution mechanisms, as a means to reduce inter-communal conflict, enhance accountability and create conditions conducive to voluntary return of displaced populations;

(ix) To ensure an adequate human rights, child protection and gender presence, capacity, and expertise in Darfur in order to contribute to efforts to protect and promote human rights in Darfur, with particular attention to vulnerable groups;

(x) To monitor, verify, and draw to the attention of the authorities abuses and violations of human rights, including those committed against women and children, and violations of international humanitarian law and enhanced, detailed, full and public reporting by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on this issue as part of his regular 60 day reports;

(xi) To support the implementation of provisions included in the Darfur Peace Agreement, the DDPD and any subsequent agreements relating to upholding the rights of women and children;

(xii) To facilitate the effective and unhindered provision of humanitarian assistance and full access to people in need;

(xiii) To contribute to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance and to facilitate the voluntary and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, and support the Government in finding sustainable solution for the voluntary return of IDPs in line with international standards;

(xiv) In the areas of its deployment and within its capabilities, to protect the hybrid operation's personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, to ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations-African Union personnel and humanitarian workers;

(b) Mediation between Government of Sudan and non-signatory armed movements:

(i) To support the AU-HIP-led peace process in Sudan, in coordination and collaboration with the Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan, including the negotiations on cessation of hostilities and humanitarian access in Darfur;

(ii) To support and monitor the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, the DDPD and subsequent agreements;

(iii) To advise on the complementary implementation of all peace agreements in Darfur, particularly with regard to the national provisions of those agreements, and compliance with the Interim National Constitution;

(iv) To support the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, the DDPD and any subsequent agreements, with particular focus on the provisions related to returns, internal dialogue, justice, reconciliation and land, within its capacities, including through the provision of technical assistance and logistical support to the residual bodies of the Darfur Regional Authority;

(v) To assist in harnessing the capacity of women to participate in the peace process, including through political representation, economic empowerment and protection from gender-based violence;

(c) Support to the mediation of inter-communal conflict including measures to address root causes:

(i) To support the mediation of inter-communal conflict, including through supporting local conflict resolution mechanisms by working with the Government of Sudan, tribal and militia leaders, the United Nations Country Team and civil society, to develop an action plan on the prevention and resolution of inter-communal conflict in each state of Darfur, including resolving the underlying drivers of inter-communal conflict such as land, access to resources, migration issues and tribal rivalries;

(ii) To support the implementation of a legal and institutional framework to address the root causes of conflict, including land issues, access to resources, migration issues and tribal rivalries, including with the involvement of paramilitary units and tribal militia;

(iii) To assist all stakeholders and local government authorities, in particular in their efforts to transfer resources in an equitable manner from the federal Government to the Darfur states, and to implement reconstruction plans and existing and subsequent agreements on land use and compensation issues;

(iv) To support the implementation of the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation (DIDC), including through encouraging their inclusion in the constitutional review process;

16. *Stresses* the importance of adequate resourcing for the United Nations Country Team to provide support as highlighted in this resolution and *encourages* Member States and relevant organisations to consider providing the necessary voluntary funding;

17. *Welcomes* efforts to increase the effectiveness of UNAMID and in this regard, *underlines* that UNAMID should ensure a higher degree of flexibility in its military deployments throughout Darfur and enhance the field presence of individual police officers and *calls on* the Secretary-General to ensure that Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and Statements of Unit Requirements (SURs) between UNAMID troop- and police-contributing countries and the United Nations reflect this need;

18. *Requests* UNAMID to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces is provided in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces (HRDDP), and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Security Council;

19. *Urges* close coordination among United Nations missions in the region, including UNAMID, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective inter-mission cooperation;

Political Situation

20. *Commends* the efforts of the JSR to revitalise the peace process and to increase its inclusiveness, guided by the Framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur Peace Process, including through renewed engagement of the non-signatory movements; *welcomes* the JSR's strengthened coordination with the AU-HIP and the United Nations Special Envoy for Sudan and South Sudan in synchronising their mediation efforts and in generating progress on direct negotiations between the Government of Sudan and the Darfur armed movements;

21. *Welcomes* that progress has been made in implementation of elements of the DDPD, including the accession of SLM-Second Revolution to the Document, the integration of former rebels into power structures of Sudan and the ongoing DIDC, but *expresses concern* at continuing delays in implementation overall, including provisions related to compensation and the creation of a conducive environment enabling the return of IDPs and refugees; *urges* the signatory parties to implement the DDPD in full, *acknowledges* the establishment of the Darfur Peace Follow Up Office in place of the Darfur Regional Authority and *urges* the Government and signatory parties to ensure that the institutions established under it are resourced and empowered to carry out their mandates; *demands* that the non-signatory armed movements refrain from impeding the implementation of the DDPD; and *encourages* UNAMID and the United Nations Country Team to continue to engage fully in support of implementation of the DDPD;

22. *Takes note of* the conclusion of the most recent phase of the National Dialogue in October 2016 and the formation of a new Government in May 2017, including the appointment of the First Vice-President as Prime Minister, *encourages* the Government of Sudan to support an environment that is conducive to the participation of the opposition in political processes, including the implementation of National Dialogue recommendations in an inclusive manner;

23. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of the AU-HIP, *encourages* all parties to the conflict to engage constructively with the AU-HIP to implement the AU-HIP Roadmap in full and in this regard *condemns* the attitude of those who refuse to join the mediation process, including the Sudan Liberation Army Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW), *urges* the SLA/AW to join the peace process, without pre-conditions, in order to achieve a cessation of hostilities as a first step towards a comprehensive and sustainable peace agreement; *expresses its intention* to consider imposing additional measures against any party that impedes the peace process;

24. *Reaffirms* its support for a Darfur-based internal dialogue that takes place in an inclusive environment with full respect for the civil and political rights of participants, including the full and effective participation of women and IDPs;

25. *Calls* for an urgent end to inter-communal conflict, criminality and banditry that affect civilians, *acknowledges* efforts of Sudanese authorities and local mediators to mediate in inter-communal conflict; *further calls* for reconciliation and dialogue, *underlines* the need for sustainable solutions to the root causes of inter-communal conflict, and *welcomes* UNAMID's intention to intensify its efforts to support the mediation of inter-communal conflict within the framework of its mandate and strategic priorities;

Security

26. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately cease all acts of violence, and commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire, in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region;

27. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual and gender-based violence and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013); *urges* the Government of Sudan, with the support of the United Nations and the African Union, to develop a structured framework through which conflict related sexual violence will be comprehensively addressed, to cooperate with UNAMID to enable comprehensive reporting of and response to incidents of sexual and gender based violence, allow access for service provision for sexual violence survivors and hold perpetrators accountable; *requests* UNAMID to strengthen its reporting on sexual and gender-based violence and actions taken to combat it, including through the swift deployment of Women Protection Advisers; *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000), 2242 (2015), and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, are implemented, including supporting the full and effective participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including women's civil society organisations, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council; *further requests* UNAMID to monitor and assess the implementation of these tasks and *requests* the Secretary-General to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;

28. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all violations and abuses against children and that the Government of Sudan hold perpetrators accountable; *welcomes* the adoption and the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Protection of Children from violations in armed conflict, to *inter alia* end child recruitment and use in its armed and security forces, signed by the Government of Sudan in March 2016, and *urges* SLA/MM and JEM/Gibril to expedite the implementation of their respective Action Plans to end child recruitment and use in full, *urges* all parties to the conflict to implement the conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict agreed by the Security Council Working Group on Armed Conflict, adopted on 22 June 2017; and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure:

(a) continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children in Darfur including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisers and *requests* the Secretary-General to include information on this in his reporting to the Council; and

(b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of the aforementioned action plans, in accordance with resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict;

29. *Strongly condemns* all killings resulting from inter-communal conflicts and other attacks against civilians, *recognises* that local/traditional dispute mechanisms have their limitations in addressing serious criminal and human rights

abuses resulting from inter-communal conflicts and violence such as mass killings, injuries, destruction of property and livelihoods, and *notes* the recurrent nature of these inter-communal conflicts and the threat to civilian protection, peace and stability, *urges* the Government of Sudan, with the support of UNAMID and the United Nations Country Team, to address the ongoing impunity through ensuring accountability for human rights abuses and violations in situations of inter-communal conflicts in Darfur as well as attacks perpetrated by militias;

30. *Expresses deep concern* over the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons and the use of such arms against civilians, including by militia, *requests* UNAMID to continue to cooperate in this context with the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1591 (2005) in order to facilitate their work, and *encourages* UNAMID to continue to provide technical and logistical assistance to the Sudan DDR Commission and *urges* the Government of Sudan to conduct a genuine and comprehensive disarmament process, in full cooperation with UNAMID;

Humanitarian situation and displacement

31. *Condemns* all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including those involving any form of sexual and gender-based violence, in particular the deliberate targeting of civilians, indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks; and *demands* that all parties in Darfur immediately end attacks targeting civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law as applicable and that the Government of Sudan hold perpetrators accountable;

32. *Expresses serious concern* at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Darfur, and at the threats to and attacks on humanitarian personnel and facilities; *acknowledges* improvements in humanitarian access resulting by the Directives issued by the Humanitarian Aid Commission in December 2016 but *expresses concern that* these are not being implemented in full; *welcomes* that humanitarian organisations have been able to expand support to new populations, and *expresses concern* that access to some conflict areas where vulnerable populations reside remains restricted, that some conflict areas are inaccessible, and at ongoing restrictions on humanitarian access in some parts of Darfur due to insecurity, acts of criminality, movement restrictions by Government forces, militia groups, and armed movements, attacks against humanitarian workers, denial of access by the parties to the conflict and bureaucratic impediments imposed by the Government of Sudan;

33. *Expresses concern* over the insufficient availability of funding for humanitarian actors; *stresses* the need for the timely issuing of visas and travel permits for humanitarian organisations, the rapid processing of technical agreements and reduced restrictions on recruitment and employment of personnel and the selection of partners; and *demands* that the Government of Sudan, all militia groups, including auxiliary units of the Government of Sudan forces, armed movements and all other stakeholders ensure the safe, timely and unhindered access of humanitarian organisations and relief personnel, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need throughout Darfur, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence;

34. *Condemns* increased human rights violations and abuses in, and relating to, Darfur, including those involving extrajudicial killings, the excessive use of force, abduction of civilians, acts of sexual and gender-based violence, violations and abuses against children, and arbitrary arrests and detentions; *calls on* the

Government of Sudan to investigate allegations of such violations and abuses and bring those responsible to justice; *expresses deep concern* about the situation of all those so detained, including civil society members, IDPs and a UNAMID human rights monitor; *emphasizes* the importance of ensuring, within its current mandate, UNAMID's and other relevant organisations' ability to monitor such cases and in this regard *urges* the Government of Sudan to extend full cooperation to UNAMID towards fulfilment of this goal and to provide accountability and access to justice for victims; *calls on* the Government of Sudan fully to respect its obligations, including by fulfilling its commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur, releasing all political prisoners, ensuring free expression and ensuring UNAMID monitors' access and freedom of movement, including by refraining from arresting and detaining UNAMID staff;

35. *Notes* the Government of Sudan's stated desire to see the displaced return to their areas of origin or resettle in their current areas of displacement; *stresses* that any returns should be safe, voluntary and in accordance with applicable international law; and further *stresses* the importance of achieving dignified and durable solutions for refugees and IDPs, and of ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of these solutions;

36. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs, or, where appropriate, their local integration or relocation to a third location and within the context of its protection of civilians mandate, *welcomes* UNAMID's plan for renewed effort to enhance the protection of IDPs; *stresses* the need for the establishment of a mechanism in order to verify the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature, and *underlines* the importance of addressing land issues for the realisation of durable solutions in Darfur;

Operational Challenges

37. *Strongly condemns* all attacks on UNAMID; *underlines* that any attack or threat of attack on UNAMID is unacceptable; *demands* that there be no recurrence of such attacks and that those responsible be held to account following prompt and thorough investigation; *pays tribute* to the UNAMID personnel who have paid the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty for the cause of peace in Darfur; *urges* UNAMID to take all necessary measures within its rules of engagement to protect United Nations personnel and equipment; *condemns* the ongoing impunity for those who attack peacekeepers, and in this regard *urges* the Government of Sudan to do its utmost to bring all perpetrators of any such crimes to justice and to cooperate with UNAMID to this end;

38. *Acknowledges* recent improvements in the issuance of visas and the clearance of UNAMID shipments, freedom of movement and the processing of travel documents, *reiterates* its concern that hindrances remain to UNAMID in the implementation of its mandate, including that some elements of UNAMID, particularly the human rights section, continue to suffer from targeted visa restrictions, ongoing delays in the processing of UNAMID containers, movement and access restrictions, caused by insecurity, acts of criminality and significant movement restrictions by the Government of Sudan, militia groups and armed movements, including restrictions from the Government of Sudan on the conduct of night patrols all over Darfur and other restrictions preventing UNAMID from reaching areas where there are instances of inter-communal conflict in a timely fashion; *calls on* all parties in Darfur to remove all obstacles to UNAMID's full and proper discharge of its mandate, including by ensuring its security and freedom of movement; and in this regard, *demands* that the Government of Sudan,

communicating and collaborating closely with its various agencies and all levels of local government bodies, recommit to and comply with the Status of Forces Agreement fully and without delay, particularly provisions relevant to the movement of patrols in conflict-affected areas and flight clearances, as well as those provisions relevant to the removal of obstacles to the use of UNAMID aerial assets, the timely processing of UNAMID's equipment and rations at the port of entry to Sudan, and the timely issuing of visas;

Exit strategy

39. *Underscores* the importance of regular review by the Security Council of each United Nations peacekeeping mission's progress in implementing its mandate, *takes note* of the Secretary-General's efforts to make recommendations on the future of UNAMID, including its exit strategy, as requested by the Security Council in paragraph 7 of resolution 2173 (2014); *concurs* that UNAMID's long-term planning should be based upon progress towards the Mission's benchmarks as set out in the Secretary-General's report of 16 October 2012 (S/2012/771) and subsequently refined in his reports of 25 February 2014 (S/2014/138) and 15 April 2014 (S/2014/279) (Annex), *underlines* that the reconfiguration of UNAMID decided in this resolution aims to make progress towards the fulfilment of these benchmarks; and *takes note* that the Secretary-General, in his report of 26 May 2015 (S/2015/378), emphasizes that a political settlement in Darfur and direct talks between Government and the non-signatory armed movements, starting with a cessation of hostilities in Darfur, is essential to re-establishing peace in Darfur and is primary to the achievement of these benchmarks;

40. *Takes note of* consultations between the United Nations, the African Union and the Government of Sudan, notably in the frameworks of the Tripartite mechanism and the Joint Working Group over the past year, including discussion of operational and logistical issues pertaining to the Mission's operation as well as the development of an exit strategy in accordance with the Mission's benchmarks;

Reporting

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every 60 days following adoption of this resolution on UNAMID, including:

(i) information on the political, humanitarian and security situation in Darfur, including detailed reporting on incidents of violence and attacks against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence, by whomsoever perpetrated;

(ii) information on violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, including those involving attacks or threats of attack on UNAMID, violations of international humanitarian law perpetrated by any party to the conflict, as well as access restrictions and significant operational obstacles such as those related to customs clearances and visas;

(iii) developments and progress towards achievement of UNAMID's strategic priorities and benchmarks;

(iv) progress in the implementation of the recommendations made in the Special Report, including the progress of reductions to UNAMIDs military and police component and its impact, including on protection needs and violations and abuses of human rights;

(v) developments and progress on strategically addressing the underlying drivers of inter-communal conflict and the action plan on the prevention and resolution of inter-communal conflict;

(vi) developments and progress in addressing the challenges facing UNAMID;

(vii) enhanced, detailed and full information on abuses and violations of human rights, including those committed against women and children and violations of international humanitarian law;

(viii) developments regarding UNAMID's support for local conflict resolution mechanisms, including progress regarding the full and effective participation of women; and

(ix) on the implementation of this resolution;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an assessment of the status of implementation of the DDPD in the next 60 day report on UNAMID;

43. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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Resolution 2364 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7991st meeting, on 29 June 2017

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular 2359 (2017), 2295 (2016) and 2100 (2013), and its press statements, including of 23 May 2017, concerning the situation in Mali,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Mali, *emphasizing* that the Malian authorities have primary responsibility for the provision of stability and security throughout the territory of Mali, and *underscoring* the importance of achieving national ownership of peace- and security-related initiatives,

Reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and *recognizing* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned, and *also recalling* its Presidential Statement of 25 November 2015 (S/PRST/2015/22),

Recognizing the legitimate aspiration of all Malian citizens to enjoy lasting peace and development,

Recognizing that the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali ("the Agreement") signed in 2015 by the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* coalition of armed groups, and the *Coordination des Mouvements de l'Azawad* coalition of armed groups, and its continued implementation, represents a historic opportunity to achieve lasting peace in Mali,

Considering the Agreement as balanced and comprehensive, aiming to address the political, institutional, governance, security, development and reconciliation dimensions of the crisis in Mali, respecting the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State,

Underscoring that the responsibility for the full and effective implementation of the Agreement, which has to be Malian-led and Malian-owned, rests with the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups, and is crucial to contribute to lasting peace in Mali, drawing lessons from previous peace agreements,

Please recycle

Recognizing the recent progress achieved for the implementation of the Agreement, including the holding of a *Conference d'Entente nationale* in March 2017 and the establishment of all interim administrations in the North, while *expressing* its deep concern over the persistent delays for its full implementation two years after it was concluded, and *highlighting* the pressing need to deliver tangible and visible peace dividends to the population in the North and other parts of Mali in order to keep the momentum of the Agreement,

Urging the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups to take urgent and concrete action to fully and sincerely deliver on their obligations under the Agreement without further delay, including obligations not implemented during the Interim period, in particular regarding the concrete activities of the interim authorities installed in the northern regions, the reform of the security sector, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, the revision of the constitution through an inclusive and consultative dialogue, the fight against impunity as well as a genuine reconciliation process,

Stressing the need for the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups, following the *Conference d'Entente nationale*, to make further progress towards the agreement and adoption of a Charter for Peace, Unity and National Reconciliation, through an inclusive and consultative dialogue,

Taking note of the upcoming holding of district, regional, legislative and presidential elections, municipal by-elections and a constitutional referendum in 2017 and 2018, *stressing the need* for these elections to be free, fair and inclusive, and *further stressing* the need to ensure adequate coordination of the electoral process with the implementation of the Agreement,

Welcoming the adoption by the Government of Mali, in January 2016, of Mali's second National Action Plan for the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), *further welcoming* in this regard the adoption by the Government of Mali, in December 2015, of a law requiring a 30 per cent quota for women in national institutions, and *encouraging* its implementation,

Affirming its intention to facilitate, support and follow closely the implementation of the Agreement, *commending* the role played by Algeria and other members of the international mediation team to assist the Malian parties to implement the Agreement, and *emphasizing* the need for increased engagement by the members of the international mediation team,

Expressing concern about the volatile security situation, especially the expansion of terrorist and other criminal activities into central and southern Mali as well as the intensification of intercommunal violence in the Centre of Mali,

Noting that the slow progress in the implementation of the Agreement, particularly its defence and security provisions, as well as the delayed restructuring of the security sector, have hampered efforts to restore security in the North of Mali, and *stressing* the primary responsibility of the Government of Mali, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups to accelerate the implementation of the Agreement in order to improve the security situation across Mali and to forestall attempts by terrorist groups to derail the implementation of the Agreement,

Noting the lack of progress in the creation and operationalization mechanisms to promote reconciliation and justice, including the Commission of Inquiry as well as the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, and *expressing* concerns that this delay risks creating a culture of impunity by allowing human rights abuses and violations to go unaddressed,

Strongly condemning the activities in Mali and in the Sahel region of terrorist organisations, including MUJAO, Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Al Mourabitoune, Ansar Eddine, and associated individuals and groups such as Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims) and Islamic State in Greater Sahara and Ansaroul Islam, which continue to operate in Mali and constitute a threat to peace and security in the region and beyond, and human rights abuses and violence against civilians, notably women and children, committed in Mali and in the region by terrorist groups,

Condemning the attacks against the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the Malian Defence and Security Forces, the European Union Training Mission Mali (EUTM Mali) and the French forces, that continue to be perpetrated by terrorist groups,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States, and regional and international organisations to impede, impair, and isolate the terrorist threat, and *reaffirming* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization,

Stressing also that States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law,

Recalling the listing of MUJAO, the Organisation of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, Ansar Eddine and its leader Iyad Ag Ghali, and Al Mourabitoune on the sanctions list established by the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and *reiterating* its readiness, under the above-mentioned regime, to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings and entities who are associated with Al-Qaida and other listed entities and individuals, including AQIM, Al Mourabitoune and Ansar Eddine, in accordance with the established listing criteria,

Welcoming the continued action by the French forces, at the request and in support of the Malian authorities, to deter the terrorist threat in the North of Mali,

Emphasizing that security and stability in Mali are inextricably linked to that of the Sahel and West Africa regions, as well as the situation in Libya and in the North Africa region,

Acknowledging the impact of the situation in Mali on peace and security in the Sahel, as well as on the wider West Africa and North African region,

Expressing its continued concern over the transnational dimension of the terrorist threat in the Sahel region, as well as the serious challenges posed by transnational organized crime in the Sahel region, including arms and drug trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, and its increasing links, in some cases, with terrorism, and *underscoring* the responsibility of the countries in the region in addressing these threats and challenges,

Recognizing the determination and ownership of the Governments of the Group of Five for the Sahel States (G5 Sahel) to address the impact of terrorism and transnational organized crime, including through the conduct of cross-border joint military counter-terrorist operations, *welcoming* the efforts of the French forces to support these operations, also *welcoming* the African Union Nouakchott process, and *further welcoming* the decision of the States of the Sahel and Sahara to establish a new counterterrorist centre with its headquarters in Cairo, Egypt,

Welcoming the deployment of the *Force Conjointe des Etats du G5 Sahel* (FC-G5S), and underlining that FC-G5S efforts to counter the activities of terrorist

groups and other organized criminal groups will contribute to create a more secure environment in the Sahel region, with a view to supporting MINUSMA fulfil its mandate to stabilize Mali, and *commending* the European Union's pledge to provide support to the FC-GS5 of 50 million Euros,

Strongly condemning the incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions, *reiterating* its determination to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking in the Sahel region, in accordance with applicable international law, *recalling* its resolutions 2133 (2014) and 2253 (2015), including its call upon all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefitting directly or indirectly from the payment of ransoms or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages and, in this regard, *noting* the publication of the Global Counterterrorism Forum's (GCTF) "Algiers Memorandum on Good Practices on Preventing and Denying the Benefits of Kidnapping for Ransom by Terrorists",

Strongly condemning all abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial and summary executions, arbitrary arrests and detentions and ill-treatment of prisoners, sexual and gender-based violence, as well as killing, maiming, recruitment and use of children, attacks against schools and hospitals, *calling on* all parties to respect the civilian character of schools in accordance with international humanitarian law and to cease detention of all children on national security charges in violation of applicable international law, and *further calling upon* all parties to bring an end to such violations and abuses and to comply with their obligations under applicable international law,

Reiterating, in this regard, that all perpetrators of such acts must be held accountable and that some of such acts referred to in the paragraph above may amount to crimes under the Rome Statute, *taking note* that, acting upon the referral of the transitional authorities of Mali dated 13 July 2012, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) opened, on 16 January 2013, an investigation into alleged crimes committed on the territory of Mali since January 2012, and, in this regard, *further taking note* of the fact that on 27 September 2016 the ICC found Mr Al Mahdi guilty of the war crime of intentionally directing attacks against religious and historical monuments in Timbuktu, and *recalling* the importance of assistance and cooperation, by all parties concerned, with the Court,

Welcoming the signing of an action plan to end and prevent recruitment and use of children and sexual violence against children by the *Coordination armed group* and the United Nations in March 2017, and *calling for* its full and immediate implementation,

Underscoring that Malian civilian control and oversight as well as further consolidation of the Malian Defence and Security Forces are important to ensure Mali's long-term security and stability and to protect the people of Mali,

Commending the role of the EUTM Mali in Mali in providing training and advice for the Malian Defence and Security Forces, including contributing to the strengthening of civilian authority and respect for human rights, and of the European Union Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP Sahel Mali) in providing strategic advice and training for the Police, Gendarmerie and Garde nationale in Mali,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to uphold and respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in order to ensure the continued provision of humanitarian assistance, the safety and protection of civilians receiving assistance and the security of humanitarian personnel operating

in Mali, and *stressing* the importance of humanitarian assistance being delivered on the basis of need,

Remaining seriously concerned over the significant ongoing food and humanitarian crisis in Mali, and over the insecurity which hinders humanitarian access, exacerbated by the presence of armed groups, terrorist and criminal networks, and their activities, the presence of landmines as well as the continued illicit proliferation of weapons from within and outside the region that threatens the peace, security, and stability of States in this region, and condemning attacks against humanitarian personnel,

Reiterating its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali, and for MINUSMA to assist the Malian authorities and the Malian people in their efforts to bring lasting peace and stability to their country, bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities to protect the population, and *welcoming* the stabilizing effect of the international presence in Mali, including MINUSMA,

Commending troop and police contributing countries of MINUSMA for their contribution, *paying* tribute to the peacekeepers who risk, as well as lost, their lives in this respect, *strongly condemning* attacks against peacekeepers, *underlining* that these attacks may constitute war crimes under international law, *stressing* that those responsible for these acts should be held accountable, *calling on* the Government of Mali to swiftly investigate and bring the perpetrators to justice and *further stressing* the importance of MINUSMA having the necessary capacities to promote the safety and security of the United Nations peacekeepers,

Reiterating its serious concern at the continuing lack of key capabilities for MINUSMA, *stressing* the need to fill gaps in and strengthen MINUSMA's capabilities to enable it to implement its mandate in a complex security environment that includes asymmetric threats, and *emphasizing* the utmost importance of improving logistics support to ensure the security and safety of MINUSMA's personnel in that regard,

Welcoming the pledges announced at the MINUSMA extraordinary force generation conference chaired by the Secretary-General on 22 and 23 May 2017 to fill in troops and capacity gaps, *calling on* Member States who expressed pledges to deploy these units rapidly, and *calling for* the rapid deployment of the quick reaction force established by resolution 2162 (2014), as well as the aviation unit supporting it, following its withdrawal from UNOCI and its scheduled transfer to MINUSMA, pursuant to its resolution 2295 (2016),

Determining that the situation in Mali continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

1. *Urges* the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to continue to engage constructively with sustained political will and in good faith to accelerate the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali to bring concrete peace dividends to the populations of Mali, and to urgently agree on new timelines for its implementation;

2. *Urges* the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to prioritize without further delay the necessary steps to advance the implementation of the following provisions of the Agreement, bearing in mind the need to ensure the full implementation of the Agreement, notably:

- political and institutional aspects, as referred to in Part II of the Agreement, notably the decentralization process and the effective functioning of the interim administrations, ensuring women's participation, as well as the timely holding of district, regional, legislative and presidential elections, municipal by-elections, as well as a constitutional referendum in 2017 and 2018 by the Malian authorities,

- defence and security aspects, as referred to in Part III and Annex 2 of the Agreement, giving priority to the deployment of joint security patrols and special units in the North of Mali and the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed combatants, within the framework of the reform of the security sector;

3. *Urges* the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to continue to uphold the ceasefire agreement of 23 May 2014, the Arrangement sécuritaire pour une cessation des hostilités of 5 June 2015, and the declarations of cessation of hostilities of 24 July 2014 and 19 February 2015;

4. *Expresses* its readiness to consider targeted sanctions against those who take actions to obstruct or threaten the implementation of the Agreement, those who resume hostilities and violate the ceasefire, those who attack and take actions to threaten MINUSMA and other international presences, as well as those who provide support to such attacks and actions;

5. *Demands* that all armed groups in Mali put aside their arms, cease hostilities, reject the recourse to violence, cut off all ties with terrorist organizations, take concrete steps to enhance their cooperation and coordination with the Government of Mali to eliminate the terrorist threat, and recognize, without conditions, the unity and territorial integrity of the Malian State, within the framework of the Agreement;

6. *Urges* all parties in Mali to cooperate fully with the deployment and activities of MINUSMA, in particular by ensuring the safety, security and freedom of movement of MINUSMA's personnel with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Mali to enable MINUSMA to carry out fully its mandate;

7. *Urges* the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups to cooperate fully and coordinate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and MINUSMA, in particular on the implementation of the Agreement;

8. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali (SRSG) to use his good offices to encourage and support the full implementation of the Agreement, in particular by playing a central role to support and oversee the implementation of the Agreement by the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups, notably by heading the Secretariat of the Comité de suivi de l'Accord (CSA), and in particular, to assist the Malian parties in identifying and prioritizing implementation steps, consistent with the provisions of the Agreement, and *further requests* the SRSG to use his good offices to support the holding of the upcoming elections and the constitutional referendum;

9. *Calls on* the members of the CSA and other relevant international partners to sustain their support to the implementation of the Agreement, including through expediting the appointment of an independent observer as provided for in article 63 of the Agreement, and to coordinate their efforts with the SRSG for Mali and MINUSMA in this regard, and *recognizes* the role of the CSA to reconcile disagreements between the Malian parties;

10. *Affirms* that the gradual restoration and extension of State authority across the territory of Mali, in particular the reformed and reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF), consistent with the provisions of the Agreement, would contribute significantly to the stability of Mali and to deter the terrorist threat, and *encourages* bilateral and multilateral partners to increase their support to accelerate the redeployment of the MDSF, once reformed and reconstituted, to the north of Mali, particularly by providing relevant equipment and training, in coordination with the Government of Mali and MINUSMA and within the framework of the Agreement;

11. *Calls for* the inclusion within national and regional strategies of programmes to support community efforts to address the stigma of sexual violence and the reintegration of survivors into their communities;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Mali to finalize its strategy for the development of the North of Mali and the national emergency plan, *welcomes* the significant contributions of partners following the International Conference for the economic recovery and development of Mali held in Paris on 22 October 2015, *encourages* the effective fulfilment of the commitments made during this conference, and *urges* the Government of Mali to disburse the funds already received;

13. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Government of Mali of a comprehensive plan to re-establish state presence in the Centre of Mali (*Plan de sécurisation intégrée des regions du centre* — PSIRC), and *calls for* the implementation of this plan while balancing efforts to restore security with actions to strengthen governance, provide public and social services to the population, initiate a dialogue to gain trust among all communities and respect the rule of law and human rights;

14. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations agencies, as well as regional, bilateral and multilateral partners to provide the necessary support to contribute to the implementation of the Agreement by the Malian parties, in particular its provisions pertaining to socioeconomic and cultural development;

MINUSMA's mandate

15. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINUSMA until 30 June 2018;

16. *Decides* that MINUSMA shall continue to comprise up to 13,289 military personnel and 1,920 police personnel, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to expedite force and asset generation, as well as deployment, including as set out in paragraph 34 below;

17. *Decides* that the strategic priority of MINUSMA remains to support the implementation by the Government, the *Plateforme* and *Coordination* armed groups, as well as by other relevant Malian stakeholders, of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, in particular its political and security aspects, notably the gradual restoration and extension of State authority;

18. *Authorizes* MINUSMA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment;

19. *Requests* MINUSMA to achieve its more proactive and robust posture to carry out its mandate;

20. *Decides* that MINUSMA's mandate shall include the following priority tasks:

(a) Support to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

(i) To support the implementation of the political and institutional reforms provided by the Agreement, especially in its Part II, notably to support the Government's efforts for the effective and restoration and extension of State authority and rule of law throughout the territory, including through supporting the effective functioning of interim administrations in the North of Mali under the conditions set out in the Agreement;

(ii) To support the implementation of the defence and security measures of the Agreement, especially its Part III and Annex 2, notably:

- to support, monitor and supervise the ceasefire and to report to the Security Council on violations of it,
- to support the deployment of joint security patrols in the North of Mali, where necessary and where possible,
- to support the redeployment of the reformed and reconstituted Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF) in the Centre and North of Mali,
- to support the cantonment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups, including through the integration of elements of the signatory armed groups in the MDSF as an interim measure, within the framework of the reform of the security sector, taking into account the particular needs of women and children and without prejudice to the anticipated plans of the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration and integration commissions,
- to ensure coherence of international efforts, in close collaboration with other bilateral partners, donors and international organizations, including the European Union, engaged in these fields, to rebuild the Malian security sector, within the framework set out by the Agreement;

(iii) To support the implementation of the reconciliation and justice measures of the Agreement, especially in its Part V, including with respect to the establishment and operations of an international commission of inquiry, in consultation with the parties, and support the operationalization of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission;

(iv) To support, within its resources and areas of deployment, the conduct of inclusive, free, fair and transparent elections, as well as the holding of a constitutional referendum, including through the provision of appropriate technical assistance and security arrangements, consistent with the provisions of the Agreement;

(b) Good offices and reconciliation

To exercise good offices, confidence-building and facilitation at the national and local levels, in order to support dialogue with and among all stakeholders towards reconciliation and social cohesion, to support efforts to reduce intercommunal tensions, bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities, to support the holding of peaceful, inclusive, fair and transparent elections, and to encourage and support the full implementation of the Agreement by the Government of Mali, the Plateforme and Coordination armed groups, including by promoting the participation of civil society, including women's organizations, as well as youth organizations;

(c) Protection of civilians and stabilization, including against asymmetric threats

(i) To protect, without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Malian authorities, civilians under threat of physical violence;

(ii) In support of the Malian authorities, to stabilize the key population centres and other areas where civilians are at risk, notably in the North and Centre of Mali, and, in this regard, to enhance early warning, to anticipate, deter and counter threats, including asymmetric threats, and to take robust and active steps to protect civilians, including through active and effective patrolling in areas where civilians are at risk, and to prevent the return of armed elements to those areas, engaging in direct operations pursuant only to serious and credible threats;

(iii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through Child Protection Advisors and Women Protection Advisors as well as consultations with women's organizations, and address the needs of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict;

(d) Countering asymmetric attacks in active defence of MINUSMA's mandate

In pursuit of its priorities and active defence of its mandate, to anticipate and deter threats and to take robust and active steps to counter asymmetric attacks against civilians or United Nations personnel, to ensure prompt and effective responses to threats of violence against civilians and to prevent a return of armed elements to those areas, engaging in direct operations pursuant only to serious and credible threats;

(e) Protection, safety and security of United Nations personnel

To protect the United Nations personnel, notably uniformed personnel, installations and equipment and ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, and, in this context, to periodically review all implemented safety and security measures;

(f) Promotion and protection of human rights

(i) To assist the Malian authorities in their efforts to promote and protect human rights, in particular in the areas of justice and reconciliation, including to support, as feasible and appropriate, the efforts of the Malian authorities, without prejudice to their responsibilities, to bring to justice those responsible for serious abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law, in particular war crimes and crimes against humanity in Mali, taking into account the referral by the transitional authorities of Mali of the situation in their country since January 2012 to the International Criminal Court;

(ii) To monitor, help investigate and report publicly and regularly to the Security Council, on violations of international humanitarian law and on violations and abuses of human rights, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against women and children throughout Mali and to contribute to efforts to prevent such violations and abuses;

(g) Humanitarian assistance

In support of the Malian authorities, to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for the safe, civilian-led delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with humanitarian principles, and the voluntary, safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees, or local integration or

resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees in close coordination with humanitarian actors;

21. *Underlines* that support to the Malian defence and security forces under paragraph 20 (a) (ii), in the context of support for the implementation of the defense and security measures of the Agreement, continues to include coordinated operations, operational and logistical support, mentoring and strengthened information sharing, medical evacuation, transportation and planning, within existing resources, without prejudice to the basic principles of peacekeeping;

22. *Further authorizes* MINUSMA to use its existing capacities to assist in implementing the following tasks:

(a) Projects for stabilization

In support of the Malian authorities, to contribute to the creation of a secure environment for projects, including quick impact projects, aimed at stabilizing the North of Mali;

(b) Weapons and ammunition management

To assist the Malian authorities with the removal and destruction of mines and other explosive devices and weapons and ammunition management;

(c) Support for cultural preservation

To assist the Malian authorities, as necessary and feasible, in protecting from attack the cultural and historical sites in Mali, in collaboration with UNESCO;

(d) Cooperation with the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee

To assist, within its capabilities, its areas of deployment and without prejudice to its mandate, the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004), including by passing information relevant to the implementation of the measures in paragraph 2 of resolution 2253 (2015);

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to align budgetary resources according to the prioritization of tasks as set out in paragraphs 20 and 22 of this resolution, and to ensure an efficient division of tasks and complementarity of efforts between MINUSMA and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), based on their mandates and comparative advantages, to support the implementation of the Agreement, as well as to continuously adjust this deployment according to the progress made in the implementation of MINUSMA's mandate, consistent with the division of tasks with the UNCT requested in paragraph 48 of this resolution, while stressing the importance of adequate resources for the United Nations Country Team and *encourages* Member States and relevant organizations to consider providing the necessary voluntary funding;

24. *Requests* MINUSMA to further enhance its interaction with the civilian population, as well as its cooperation with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, including through the development of an effective communication strategy and MINUSMA radio, in order to raise awareness and understanding about its mandate and activities;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance cooperation and information sharing, where appropriate, between MINUSMA, UNOWAS and Member States in

the region as well as regional security initiatives, notably coordination with the G5 Sahel and the African Union Nouakchott Process;

26. *Requests* MINUSMA to ensure that any support provided to non-United Nations security forces, including the MDSF, is provided in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces (HRDDP);

27. *Requests* MINUSMA to take fully into account gender considerations as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Malian authorities in ensuring the full and effective participation, involvement and representation of women at all levels and at an early stage of the stabilization phase, including the security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, as well as in reconciliation and electoral processes, *further requests* MINUSMA to assist the parties to ensure women's full and active participation in the implementation of the Agreement, and further requests enhanced reporting by MINUSMA to the Security Council on this issue;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full compliance of MINUSMA with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council fully informed if such cases of misconduct occur, and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment awareness training, and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

29. *Requests* MINUSMA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Malian authorities in ensuring that the protection of children's rights is taken into account, inter alia, in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes and in security sector reform in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;

30. *Requests* MINUSMA to improve coordination between its civil, military and police components, including through an integrated approach to operational planning and intelligence;

Capacities of MINUSMA, safety and security of MINUSMA's personnel

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps, including through the full use of existing authorities and extraordinary administrative measures, to enable MINUSMA to reach its full operational capacity without further delay;

32. *Urges* MINUSMA's troop and police contributing countries to expedite the procurement and deployment of all necessary contingent-owned equipment, *urges* Member States to provide troops and police that have adequate capabilities, pre-deployment and, where appropriate, in situ training and equipment, including enablers, specific to the operating environment, in order for MINUSMA to fulfil its mandate, and *welcomes* the assistance of Member States to MINUSMA's troop and police contributing countries in this regard;

33. *Commends* the commitment of the troop- and police-contributing countries in implementing the MINUSMA's mandate in a challenging environment, and in this connection, *takes note* of the Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) signed between the United Nations and the troop- and police-contributing countries, *and calls on* troop- and police-contributing countries to fully and effectively implement the provisions of these MoUs;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all appropriate additional measures and, in consultation with troop- and police-contributing

countries, to identify options, including seeking the support of Member States, to review and enhance the safety and security of MINUSMA's personnel and to enable MINUSMA to execute effectively its mandate in a complex security environment that includes asymmetric threats, including through:

- improving MINUSMA's intelligence and analysis capacities, including surveillance and monitoring capacities, within the limits of its mandate,
- providing training and equipment to counter explosive devices, including enhanced support to troop and police contributing countries to deploy the environment specific armoured personnel carriers and other mine-protected vehicles needed under the current Force requirements,
- improving logistics in mission, including by securing MINUSMA's logistical supply routes and deploying combat convoy battalions, as needed,
- implementing more effective casualty and medical evacuation procedures, as well as deploying enhanced medical evacuation capacities,
- taking active and effective measures to improve the planning and functioning of MINUSMA's safety and security facilities and arrangements,
- securing long-term rotation schemes for critical capabilities as well as exploring innovative options to promote partnerships between equipment, troop- and police-contributing countries;

35. *Calls upon* Member States, especially those in the region, to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from Mali of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, which are for the exclusive and official use of MINUSMA, in order to facilitate the timely and cost-effective delivery of the logistical supply of MINUSMA, and in this regard, *requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to facilitate the logistical supply of MINUSMA and to consolidate supply routes, including through using alternative routes and relocating MINUSMA's logistics hubs;

36. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to keep the Mission concept under continuous review, specifically noting the deterioration of security in the Centre of Mali, in order to maximize the positive impact of MINUSMA's resources and make operational adjustments where necessary, and *requests* the Secretary-General to keep it informed on its implementation;

French forces mandate

37. *Authorizes* French forces, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, to use all necessary means until the end of MINUSMA's mandate as authorized in this resolution, to intervene in support of elements of MINUSMA when under imminent and serious threat upon request of the Secretary-General, and *requests* France to report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate in Mali and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 47 below;

Obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law

38. *Urges* the Malian authorities to further combat impunity and, in this regard, to ensure that all perpetrators of crimes involving violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving sexual violence, are held accountable and brought to justice, and also *urges* the Malian authorities to continue to cooperate with the ICC, in accordance with Mali's obligations under the Rome Statute;

39. *Urges* all parties to comply with obligations under international humanitarian law to respect and protect humanitarian personnel, facilities and relief consignments, and take all required steps to allow and facilitate the full, safe, immediate and unimpeded access of humanitarian actors for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all people in need, while respecting the United Nations humanitarian guiding principles and applicable international law;

40. *Reiterates* that the Malian authorities have primary responsibility to protect civilians in Mali, *further recalls* its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012), 2143 (2014) and 2225 (2015) on Children And Armed Conflict and its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2016), 2331 (2016), on Women, Peace and Security, *calls upon* MINUSMA and all military forces in Mali to take them into account and to abide by international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, *recalls* the importance of training in this regard, and *urges* all parties to implement the conclusions on Children And Armed Conflict in Mali adopted by the Security Council working group on 7 July 2014, *calls upon* the Government of Mali to finalize and sign a joint communique with the UN on addressing sexual violence in conflict, and *further calls upon* the Plateforme armed group to implement the commitments contained in its *Communiqué sur la prévention des violences sexuelles liées au conflit au Mali* of June 2016 and upon the Coordination armed group to make similar commitments;

Environmental impact of MINUSMA's operations

41. *Requests* MINUSMA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations, and to operate mindfully in the vicinity of cultural and historical sites;

G5 Sahel contribution

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure adequate coordination and exchange of information, through relevant mechanisms, between MINUSMA, the FC-G5S and the French forces, within their respective mandates, and *reiterates* in this regard its request to the Secretary-General to enhance cooperation between MINUSMA and the G5 Sahel Member States through provision of relevant intelligence and liaison officers from the G5 Sahel Member States to MINUSMA in order to increase MINUSMA's awareness of the regional security environment with a view to facilitate the implementation of its mandate;

Regional and international cooperation on the Sahel

43. *Calls upon* Member States, notably Sahel, West Africa and Maghreb States, as well as regional, bilateral and multilateral partners, to enhance their coordination, including with the G5 Sahel and the African Union Nouakchott process, to develop inclusive and effective strategies to combat in a comprehensive and integrated manner the activities of terrorist groups crossing borders and seeking safe havens in the Sahel region, notably AQIM, MUJAO, Ansar Eddine and Al Mourabitoune, and to prevent the expansion of those groups as well as to limit the proliferation of all arms and transnational organized crime and other illicit activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants and human trafficking;

44. *Calls for* the rapid and effective implementation, in consultation with Member States of the Sahel region and bilateral partners and multilateral organizations, of regional strategies encompassing security, governance,

development, human rights and humanitarian issues such as the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, and *encourages* in this regard the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and the Sahel to continue to support Member States of the region, including of the G5 Sahel, and regional and international organizations, to tackle the challenges to peace, security and development in the Sahel region as well as their root causes;

European Union contribution

45. *Calls on* the European Union, notably its Special Representative for the Sahel and its EUTM Mali and EUCAP Sahel Mali missions, to coordinate closely with MINUSMA and bilateral partners of Mali engaged to assist the Malian authorities in the Security Sector Reform (SSR), as provided for by the Agreement and consistent with paragraph 20 (a) (ii) above;

Small arms and light weapons

46. *Calls upon* the Malian authorities, with the assistance of MINUSMA, consistent with paragraph 14 above, and international partners, to address the issue of the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons in accordance with the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials and the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, in order to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and the collection and/or destruction of surplus, seized, unmarked or illicitly held weapons, and *further stresses* the importance of the full implementation of its resolutions 2017 (2011), 2117 (2013) and 2220 (2015);

Reports by the Secretary-General

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council every three months after the adoption of this resolution on the implementation of this resolution, focusing:

(i) on the progress in the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali and on MINUSMA's efforts to support it, including through the benchmarks and timelines agreed between the Government of Mali and MINUSMA in December 2016, pursuant to resolution 2295 (2016);

(ii) on progress in the implementation of the measures taken to improve MINUSMA's effectiveness to implement its mandate, as outlined in paragraphs 31 to 36 above, including measures to enhance the safety and security of MINUSMA's personnel;

(iii) on coordination and exchange of information between MINUSMA, French forces and the FC-G5S as outlined in paragraph 42 above;

48. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, seeking perspectives from all relevant parties, to develop within 180 days after the adoption of this resolution a mission-wide strategic plan that:

(i) articulates a concrete phased approach to implementation of MINUSMA's mandate;

(ii) presents a transition plan with a view to handing over relevant tasks to the UNCT based on their mandates and comparative advantages as well as a mapping of capabilities, and also with a view to a possible long-term exit strategy of the Mission on the basis of improved security and political conditions as well as the progress in the implementation of the Agreement;

49. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2365 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 June 2017

Resolution 2365 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7992nd meeting, on 30 June 2017

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1590 (2005), 2102 (2013), 2295 (2016), 2299 (2016), 2305 (2016), 2327 (2016), 2338 (2017), and 2339 (2017), which mandate United Nations mine action related activities in peacekeeping operations and special political missions,

Recalling reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the General Assembly, which have provided guidance to the United Nations Secretariat on improvised explosive device threat and impact reduction,

Taking note of General Assembly Resolutions 71/72 and 70/80, by which Member States decided to continue to include on the agenda of the General Assembly issues related to assistance in mine action and countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices,

Recalling also all relevant treaties and conventions related to mine action, their implementation and their review processes, by the respective parties,

Expressing deep concern at the serious and lasting threat to civilians posed by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices long after the end of conflict,

Expressing deep concern about the number of civilians, including children, killed or maimed by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices, in conflict and post conflict situations,

Expressing deep concern to the serious humanitarian threat, posed to civilians by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices in affected countries, which has serious and lasting social and economic consequences for the populations of such countries, as well as of personnel participating in law enforcement, humanitarian, peacekeeping, rehabilitation and clearance programmes and operations,

Noting with grave concern that the indiscriminate use of improvised explosive devices, including by terrorists, remains a major threat to the civilian population, including refugees returning to their homes, the safety of peacekeeping personnel, and the effective implementation of mission mandates,

Remaining seriously concerned over insecurity that is exacerbated by the presence of landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive

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devices, which threatens the peace, security, and stability of States and hinders humanitarian access and the provision of assistance, and impedes sustainable economic development,

Recognizing that mine action enhances the mobility and safety of peacekeepers and humanitarian workers and contributes to the protection of civilians and supports stabilization and peacebuilding efforts,

Recognizing the primary role of States, as well as the supporting role of the United Nations, including the coordination role of the United Nation Mine Action Service, within the UN System, as well as other relevant organizations, in the mitigation of dangers posed to civilians by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices,

Appreciating that partnership and cooperation are central to the success of mine action, particularly between national authorities, the United Nations, regional organizations, civil society, and private sector,

Recognizing the continued progress made to survey and clear landmines, explosive remnants of war, and improvised explosive devices, to provide risk education to affected populations, and to support to victims,

Recalling the continued efforts by Member States, as well as the United Nations system, relevant institutions, and other stake holders, to provide the necessary information and technical, financial, and material assistance to locate, remove, mark, monitor, record and retain information on, clear, destroy or otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines, booby-traps, other devices including improvised explosive devices, and explosive remnants of war, in accordance with each State's respective international legal obligations, and emphasizing the need to enhance coordination and information-sharing with the relevant stake holders, on a voluntary basis,

Expressing grave concern over cases where weapons, including landmines and improvised explosive devices, are being used in any manner that violates international humanitarian law,

1. *Expresses grave concern* over the threat that landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices pose to civilians, refugees returning to their homes, as well as to peacekeepers, humanitarian personnel, civilian personnel, and law enforcement personnel, and stresses the need to undertake appropriate measures to mitigate this danger effectively;

2. *Calls* on all parties to armed conflicts to end immediately and definitively any indiscriminate use of explosive devices in violation of international humanitarian law;

3. *Urges* parties to armed conflicts to protect civilian populations, including children, from the threats posed by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices and, in this regard, encourages the international community to advocate and support efforts to clear these devices, to provide risk education, and to conduct risk reduction activities, as well as to provide assistance for the care, rehabilitation, and economic and social reintegration of victims and persons with disabilities;

4. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring, where appropriate, that peacekeeping operations, are equipped, informed, and trained to reduce the threat posed by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to comply with their respective international obligations related to mine action;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, and relevant United Nations entities, in accordance with their mandates, as well as international actors and civil society, and relevant stake holders, in a position to do so, to provide assistance to clear landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices, upon request of States;

7. *Recognizes* in this regard, the efforts made by donors and affected States and encourages them, where appropriate, to further strengthen national capacities, to mitigate effectively the threat posed to civilians by landmines, explosive remnants of war, and improvised explosive devices;

8. *Encourages* efforts by all actors to conduct mine action activities in accordance with standards consistent with the International Mine Action Standards, including at the national level, on a voluntary basis;

9. *Recognizes* the positive contribution that mine action activities make to stabilization and peace sustainment efforts in the aftermath of conflict and encourages its inclusion, where appropriate, in relevant cease fire and peace agreements;

10. *Stresses* the importance of considering mine action during the earliest stages of planning and programming in peacekeeping operations and special political missions, where appropriate, as well as humanitarian emergency responses, taking into account relevant gender and age specific considerations, particularly in survey methodology, victim assistance, and risk education;

11. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations, including the coordination role of the United Nations Mine Action Service within the UN system, in mitigating the dangers posed by landmines, explosive remnants of war, and improvised explosive devices, including through emergency responses and coordination of international actors and encourages their continued involvement, where appropriate, particularly to implement relevant mandates authorized by the Security Council;

12. *Encourages* States and organizations, in a position to do so, to remain actively engaged in the support of increased technical, advisory, and operational capacity in mine action, including by assisting affected States and relevant actors in the UN system;

13. *Welcomes* the continued partnership and cooperation between the regional and sub regional organizations, especially the African Union and the United Nations, to mitigate the threat to civilians from landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices, including through the Joint Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security;

14. *Takes* note of the ongoing elaboration of the United Nations Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (IEDD) Standards by national technical experts coordinated with the United Nations Mine Action Service, and stresses the need for intensified consultation with relevant stake holders as part of this process;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to provide the Security Council with information on threats posed by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices, and measures to mitigate these threats, when reporting on peacekeeping operations, special political missions, and humanitarian responses in areas where landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices, present a threat;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council a report on the implementation of the present resolution, when appropriate, within the next year;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2366 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 July 2017

Resolution 2366 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7997th meeting, on 10 July 2017

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its full commitment to the Peace Process in the Republic of Colombia and *recalling* its resolutions 2261 and 2307 (2016),

Welcoming the "Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace" (the Final Agreement) (S/2017/272) between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP), signed in Bogotá, Colombia, on 24 November 2016, and its adoption by the Colombian Congress on 30 November 2016,

Welcoming completion of the laying down of individual arms by FARC-EP on 27 June 2017 as verified by the United Nations Mission in Colombia established by resolution 2261 (2016),

Acknowledging the letter dated 7 June 2017 from the President of Colombia on behalf of the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP (S/2017/481) requesting a second special political mission for a period of three years, renewable if necessary, in accordance with section 6.3.3 of the Final Agreement,

Underlining the importance of implementation of the Final Agreement by the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP and *recognising* the contribution that a United Nations verification mission can make in accordance with section 6.3.3 of the Final Agreement,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and *reaffirming further* the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Colombia,

Recognizing Colombia's ownership of the implementation of the Final Agreement,

1. *Decides* to establish a political mission in Colombia, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (the Verification Mission), for an initial period of 12 months, headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

2. *Decides further* that the Verification Mission shall verify implementation by the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP of section 3.2 and 3.4 of the Final Agreement as called for in section 6.3.3 of the Final Agreement, including the

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process of political, economic and social reincorporation of the FARC-EP; the implementation of personal and collective security guarantees; and comprehensive programmes on security and protection measures for communities and organisations in the territories, and should include the required regional and local verification;

3. *Decides also* that the Verification Mission shall begin all verification activities on 26 September 2017, immediately after completion of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Colombia established by resolution 2261 (2016), and that this will commence the initial 12 month period provided for in paragraph 1;

4. *Decides also* that the Verification Mission shall work closely with the relevant verification bodies established by the Final Agreement, in particular the Commission for Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement, the National Reincorporation Council and the National Commission for Security Guarantees;

5. *Requests* the Verification Mission to work in co-ordination with United Nations Country Team Members in Colombia in accordance with their respective mandates;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to initiate preparations now, including on the ground, and to present detailed recommendations to the Security Council for its consideration and approval regarding the size and operational aspects and mandate of the Verification Mission, consistent with the Final Agreement, within 45 days of the adoption of this resolution;

7. *Further requests* the United Nations Mission in Colombia established by resolution 2261 (2016) to begin provisional work anticipated by the Verification Mission in paragraph 2 of this resolution as set out in the Secretary-General's report of 23 June 2017 within its current configuration and capacity until the completion of its mandate on 25 September 2017;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, based on the reporting of the Special Representative, to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the Verification Mission's mandate every 90 days after the start of its verification activities;

9. *Expresses its willingness* to work with the Government of Colombia to extend the mandate of the Verification Mission on the basis of agreement between the parties.

United Nations S/RES/2367 (2017)

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 July 2017

Resolution 2367 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8003rd meeting, on 14 July 2017

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq, in particular 1500 (2003), 1546 (2004), 1557 (2004), 1619 (2005), 1700 (2006), 1770 (2007), 1830 (2008), 1883 (2009), 1936 (2010), 2001 (2011), 2061 (2012), 2110 (2013), 2169 (2014), 2233 (2015), and 2299 (2016), and resolution 2107 (2013) on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,

Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Emphasizing the importance of the stability and security of Iraq for the people of Iraq, the region, and the international community,

Reiterating its grave concern at the current security situation in Iraq as a result of the continuing presence of and threat by terrorist groups, in particular the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) and associated armed groups, involving violations of international humanitarian law, heavy civilian casualties, including women and children, the cumulative displacement of more than 5.3 million Iraqi civilians, the systematic use of sexual violence and sexual enslavement, persecution of individuals on the basis of their religion, belief or ethnicity, and the threat to the safety of journalists, media professionals, and associated personnel, *condemning* the attacks perpetrated by these terrorist groups and associated armed groups against the people of Iraq in an attempt to destabilize the country and region, *expressing* its sympathies to the families of all victims of terror attacks, and *further reiterating* its commitment to Iraq's security and territorial integrity,

Noting that the presence of ISIL (Da'esh) on Iraq's sovereign territory is a major threat to Iraq's future, *underscoring* that the only way to address this threat is for all Iraqis to work together by addressing needs in the security as well as the political realm, *stressing* the long-term solution to the instability will require the political leadership of Iraq to make decisions that will unite the country, and *emphasizing* the importance of the international community supporting Iraq in this regard,

Calling on all political entities to intensify efforts to overcome divisions and work together in an inclusive and timely political process aimed at reaching

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consensus on a single vision for reconciliation and strengthening Iraq's national unity, sovereignty and independence and for Iraq's leaders to engage in dialogue that would contribute to finding a viable and sustainable solution to the country's current challenges, *welcoming* the role of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) in this regard, and *reaffirming* its belief that through its democratic institutions, in cooperation with Iraqi society, the Government of Iraq can work to address the challenges facing the country for the benefit of all Iraqis,

Underscoring the need for all segments of the Iraqi population to participate in the political process, in inclusive political dialogue, including through the equal participation of women, and in the economic and social life of Iraq, to refrain from statements and actions which could aggravate tensions, to reach a comprehensive solution on the fair distribution of resources, to promote stability, to develop a just and fair solution for the nation's disputed internal boundaries, and to work to strengthen national unity, including through cooperation between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government in the spirit of genuine partnership, and *stressing* the importance of a comprehensive and inclusive Iraqi-led political process to support dialogue for all those who renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including ISIL (Da'esh), and respect the Constitution,

Encouraging the Government of Iraq to continue strengthening governance, pursuing more substantive reforms, particularly economic and institutional reforms to improve the standard of living for all Iraqis, including by countering corruption, promoting human rights and the rule of law, improving the situation of women and girls, especially those impacted by ISIL (Da'esh), improving security and public order, including through security sector reform, and combating terrorism and sectarian violence, *reiterating* its support to the people and the Government of Iraq in their efforts to build a secure, stable, federal, united and democratic nation, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights, and *strongly emphasizing* the need for the Government of Iraq to conduct, in an independent manner, full, prompt, impartial and effective investigations and hold to account those responsible for violations or abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing the need to continue efforts to promote international and regional cooperation aimed at supporting Iraq both in its reconciliation and political dialogue and in its fight against ISIL (Da'esh), and to prevent ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities designated by the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, from using the territories of Iraq and neighbouring States to carry out violence or other illicit acts to destabilize Iraq and the region,

Recognizing that terrorism poses a threat to international peace and security and that countering this threat requires collective efforts on national, regional and international levels on the basis of respect for international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and in this context, *welcoming* the efforts of the Government of Iraq and its partners to counter ISIL (Da'esh), hold it accountable for its abuses, and return stability throughout the country, and also *welcoming* the Government of Iraq's successes in liberating Sinjar, Bayji, Tikrit, Ramadi, Hit, Fallujah, and Mosul, marking major steps in the continuing international effort to defeat ISIL (Da'esh),

Reaffirming that all parties, including armed groups and militias, must respect human rights and abide by all applicable obligations under international humanitarian law, including those to protect the civilian population, including civilians displaced from and returning to areas liberated from ISIL (Da'esh), by

which both official Iraqi forces and Member States that assist them must also abide, and while acknowledging legitimate security measures to identify members of ISIL (Da'esh), *calling* on all parties to immediately release any arbitrarily or unlawfully detained persons, *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including those involving detainees and sexual and gender-based violence, must be held accountable, *welcoming* the establishment by Prime Minister of Iraq Haider al-Abadi of a committee to investigate reported violations and abuses, including reports of missing men and boys from Fallujah and other territories liberated from ISIS, and *stressing* the need for all such allegations, wherever they occur, to be immediately and comprehensively investigated and, as appropriate, prosecuted,

Emphasizing that all parties should take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or local integration of internally displaced persons, particularly in areas newly-liberated from ISIL (Da'esh), including over 820,000 persons estimated to be currently displaced from Mosul, *stressing* respect for the rights of internally displaced persons, without discrimination, including in the context of resettlement, returns or local integration, as well as for the freedom of movement, *reiterating* its gratitude to the host communities, *underscoring* that host communities should provide access to safe areas for internally displaced persons and that those who commit violations and abuses against them should be held accountable, *welcoming* commitments and encouraging continued efforts of the Government of Iraq for the relief of internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, *noting* the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing continued advice and support to the Government of Iraq, in coordination with UNAMI, on these issues, and *encouraging* the Government of Iraq to continue working with UNAMI and humanitarian agencies to ensure the delivery of humanitarian relief to all those in need,

Emphasizing the importance of continuing efforts to support stabilization and long-term sustainable development, particularly in areas liberated from ISIL (Da'esh), *urging* the Government of Iraq and its partners to accelerate such efforts in order to create the conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, *welcoming* efforts of Member States to support the Government of Iraq and its partners as they work to stabilize these areas, *encouraging* Member States to continue to support stabilization and development, including through the United Nations, *recognizing* the threat of hazardous explosive devices, *welcoming* efforts by member states to support the Government of Iraq and its partners in addressing the need to provide risk education, appropriate threat assessments, and conduct clearance of areas of such devices, and *encouraging* Member States to increase their support for ongoing stabilization efforts,

Strongly emphasizing the urgency of addressing humanitarian challenges confronting the Iraqi people, *stressing* the need to intensify planning and implementation of a coordinated response and to provide adequate resources to address these challenges, *calling* for an intensification of these efforts by all parties, *urging* all Member States to continue to fund United Nations and other humanitarian appeals, *encouraging* Member States to support the United Nations' humanitarian response in Iraq, working with the Government of Iraq, to assist all Iraqi individuals affected by the ongoing conflict, and *commending* the efforts of Member States that have contributed to the humanitarian effort,

Urging all those concerned to allow full, unimpeded access for humanitarian personnel to all people in need, to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, to allow the delivery of humanitarian assistance, to promote the safety, security, and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations staff, its associated personnel and their assets, and also to respect and protect medical personnel and medical transport and facilities,

Urging the Government of Iraq to continue to promote and protect human rights and also to consider additional steps to support the Independent High Commission for Human Rights in carrying out its mandate, *encouraging* the Government of Iraq to reinvigorate its efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and reaffirming its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015) on women, peace, and security and *reiterating* the need for the full, equal, and effective participation of women, *reaffirming* the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of society, *stressing* the need for their full political participation, including in upcoming elections and the Independent High Electoral Commission, stabilization planning, political decision making, local and national reconciliation and peace processes, and *expressing* concern about the lack of implementation, including funding, of Iraq's National Action Plan of 2014 in accordance with resolution 1325 (2000) as well as the lack of a national entity responsible for its implementation,

Expressing strong concern at continuing violations and abuses committed against children, including those involving the recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence, unlawful detention, abductions, and attacks against schools and hospitals, and *urging* all parties to conflict to take all necessary measures to end and prevent such violations and abuses, recalling in this regard its resolutions 1379 (2001), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2225 (2015), and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Iraq (S/2015/852) and *welcoming* parties' continued implementation of the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in S/AC.51/2016/2,

Expressing grave concern that the violent extremism and terrorism perpetrated by ISIL (Da'esh) in Iraq has systematically targeted women and children, especially those from minority communities, and that ISIL (Da'esh) has committed serious human rights abuses, and violations of international humanitarian law against all people, particularly women and children, including those involving murder, kidnapping, hostage-taking, suicide bombings, enslavement, sale into or otherwise forced marriage, human trafficking, rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual violence, *recalling* in this regard resolution 2331 (2016) and the Joint Communiqué between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (2016) and *further expressing grave concern* at the recruitment and use of children by ISIL (Da'esh) and other armed groups in violation of international law,

Condemning the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq particularly by ISIL (Da'esh), including targeted destruction of religious sites and objects and *noting with concern* that ISIL (Da'esh) and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, are generating income from engaging directly or indirectly in the looting and smuggling of cultural heritage items from archaeological sites, museums, libraries, archives, and other sites in Iraq, which is being used to support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks, and *recalling* in this regard the measures set out in resolution 2347 (2017),

Expressing its readiness to sanction further individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities who are supporting ISIL (Da'esh), *strongly condemning* any engagement in direct or indirect trade in oil and refined oil products, modular refineries and related material, other natural resources, and antiquities from Iraq involving these terrorist groups, as well as drug trafficking, consistent with resolution 2199 (2015) and 2253 (2015), as well as human trafficking, sale of women and girls, and forced marriage, and *emphasizing* that such engagement constitutes financial support for such terrorists and may lead to further sanctions listings by the Committee,

Reaffirming that all States shall ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation, or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice,

Recognizing that the situation that now exists in Iraq is significantly different from that which existed at the time of the adoption of resolution 661 (1990), and *further recognizing* the importance of Iraq achieving international standing equal to that which it held prior to the adoption of resolution 661 (1990),

Welcoming the political, military and financial assistance to the Government of Iraq from Member States, and *encouraging* such assistance to continue and expand,

Stressing the importance of the United Nations, in particular UNAMI, in advising, supporting and assisting the Iraqi people, including civil society, and the Government of Iraq to strengthen democratic institutions, advance inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation according to the Constitution, ensure reconciliation efforts are coordinated, facilitate regional dialogue, develop processes acceptable to the Government of Iraq to resolve disputed internal boundaries, aid youth and vulnerable groups, monitor and encourage the protection of civilians, particularly refugees and internally displaced persons, including those in transit, and promote the full participation of women in political and peace processes and institutions, gender equality and the protection of human rights, children and youth, and vulnerable groups, *highlighting* the need for specific information and practical recommendations related to the gender dimensions of the conflict and on the implementation of women, peace and security agenda in Iraq, and the continued provision of dedicated expertise to facilitate coordinated implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, and *emphasizing* the importance of the United Nations, in particular UNAMI, in prioritizing advice, support, and assistance to the Iraqi people, including civil society, and the Government of Iraq to achieve these goals,

Encouraging UNAMI to continue to revise and prioritize its tasks in full consultation with the Government of Iraq and in response to its needs and the evolving situation in the country,

Expressing deep gratitude to all the United Nations staff in Iraq for their courageous and tireless efforts, and commending the leadership and good offices role of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Iraq, Ján Kubiš,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 July 2018;

2. *Decides* further that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/2017/518), shall continue to pursue their mandate as stipulated in resolution 2299 (2016); and *recalls* the provisions of resolution 2107 (2013);

3. *Recognizes* that security of United Nations personnel is essential for UNAMI to carry out its work for the benefit of the people of Iraq and *calls upon* the Government of Iraq to continue to provide security and logistical support to the United Nations presence in Iraq;

4. *Welcomes* the contributions of Member States in providing UNAMI with the financial, logistical, and security resources and support that it needs to fulfil its mission and *calls upon* Member States to continue to provide UNAMI with sufficient resources and support;

5. *Expresses* its intention to review the mandate of UNAMI in 12 months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all UNAMI's responsibilities;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to conduct, by 15 October 2017, an independent, external assessment of the structure and staffing of the Mission, related resources, priorities, and areas in which it has comparative advantages and synergies with other United Nations entities, in order to ensure that the Mission and United Nations Country Team are configured to most appropriately and efficiently fulfil mandated tasks;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.